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16 OCTOBER 1986

# East Europe Report

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## PROGRAMMATIC PERFORMANCE, EFFICIENCY INCREASE URGED BY MINISTER

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Frantisek Miseje, member, CPS Central Committee, Minister of Finance for the SSR: "Programs To Increase the Performance and Efficiency of the SSR Economy"]

[Text] Recently the daily press published a statistical report on plan fulfillment for the first 6 months of this year. Parts of the report are positive, especially the increased pace of industrial production and resource formation. Overall, however, both nationwide and in the Slovak economy, quantitative indicators are still predominant, with qualitative measures taking a back seat. The performance of the Slovak economy has not been satisfactory in terms of efficiency indicators. We can not yet be sure that we will meet the annual targets for reducing material energy intensiveness or increasing labor productivity. This has an adverse impact on profits and the increase in the rate of return in all economic sectors.

In the centrally managed sectors of the Slovak economy only 39.6 percent of the annual profit target was generated in the first half of the year, which is less than in comparable periods of recent years. In particular the chemical industry as a whole performed well below last year's profit figures. Economic production units [VHJ] in the wood processing and cellulose industry continue to have problems meeting their qualitative targets. Industrial enterprises have not met planned export efficiency and volume targets vis-a-vis nonsocialist countries. It is clear that there has been insufficient innovation when new products as a percentage of total output were lower this year than in the first half of last year. Although there has been some improvement, the increase in the technical level and reliability of most industrial products has been too slow.

Continuing quality problems and the same patterns for task fulfillment as in the past, especially significant imbalances, indicate that at the managerial level in particular we continue to work according to old patterns, and that we have not yet begun to approach the intensification of the economy with the seriousness it requires.

## **Increasing Responsibility and Incentives for Increasing Efficiency**

Currently central management agencies are formulating the tasks of the development plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and for 1987 for the enterprises and organizations that they supervise. The next step will be for the enterprises and VHJ that are affected to develop their own economic plans. This is, in other words, an ideal time for both the managerial agencies and work collectives to confront seriously the reasons for the failure to fulfill plan targets so far this year, and to develop strategies for making up shortfalls in the lagging sectors.

In this connection it is also necessary to make the maximum possible effort to fulfill comprehensively the tasks for this year to the extent permitted by the specific conditions of each economic entity. We cannot assume that the failure to meet this year's targets will result in a "softened" plan in future years. On the contrary, each shortfall should result in more demanding tasks in future periods. While the state and economic plans are intended to specify everything that the society should expect from the economic sphere, it is the job of every managerial entity to plan for the availability of all necessary material and personnel resources, and to develop the necessary incentives, that is, to develop the regulations and mechanisms of management from the VHJ to the internal enterprise divisional level. We must change the current attitude of certain senior managers for whom the responsibility for meeting plan targets ends with their mechanical assignment to subordinate divisions. All of the problems in ensuring qualitative indicators particularly, as well as the economic backwardness of certain firms and VHJ, e.g. the wood processing and furniture industry, can be attributed to antiquated forms of management and a failure to exploit possibilities created by existing economic mechanisms. To improve this situation it will be necessary to take action based on the principle that the implementation of demanding economic programs requires a strict economic environment. This means mainly strengthening accountability and incentives for ongoing increases in efficiency and for actual work performance, with the principles of khorraschet and of socialist entrepreneurship fully applicable.

The fact that accelerated socio-economic development must be based on intensification is inescapable given the current requirements and potential of our society. The goal of intensification for the SSR is clear from the specific tasks set by the CPS Congress, e.g. increasing the volume of national income formation in 1990 over that of 1985 by 23-25 percent, with a lower rate of production consumption. This same relationship, but at varying growth rates, is true for all sectors of the economy. This implies that increased resource formation (both material and financial) for public use must be obtained by improved utilization of material, financial and labor inputs. At the same time it goes without saying that the sources for the above inputs, and especially raw material, power, investment and imported items, are limited and any gains will have to come without an increase in any of these categories. It is unfortunate that there are still managers who want to provide for accelerated development by extensive means. These people make unreasonable demands for new investment resources, workers, and more raw materials and

imports. These efforts must be thwarted, especially at a time of lagging fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and 1987 plan formulation. Moreover, such requests usually come from enterprises and VHJ which make ineffective use of existing capital assets, where there is low labor productivity, export efficiency, etc. This is certainly no indication of a change in thinking and attitudes towards the tasks of intensification.

#### New Attitudes Needed to Enhance Production Efficiency

The most important aspect of intensification is people's activity and initiatives. Without these it is not possible to utilize effectively other material resources of intensification. The experiences of a broad range of workers, their views and suggestions for improving their work are a great source for improving efficiency, whose importance is always underestimated.

It is true that to activate fully the human factor it will be necessary to increase rapidly worker qualifications, develop greater opportunities and conditions for improving their economic incentives, and to better satisfy social requirements. An increase in the accountability of and incentives for workers and work collectives must be directly linked to specific tasks and performance related to efficiency and resource formation. This must be true, above all, for the entire compensation system, where there remains a lack, as the six month performance results indicate, of any close ties between the fulfillment of qualitative indicators and the end results of the work of both collectives and individuals.

In connection with the mobilization of the human factor it remains necessary to find rapidly mobilizable reserves in economic discipline, organization of production and work, and the assurance of general efficiency. These areas do not require any additional resources, but rather improvements in direct management and improved efficiency of internal control systems.

Inspection results indicate that the struggle against negative phenomena, such as poor resource management, is not only still important, but must be upgraded. This is especially true because poor management and other negative phenomena are often hidden. We frequently forget that it is wasteful to produce a product that cannot be sold or are sold at a loss. There are still many such instances in the furniture industry, textiles and elsewhere. Poor work organization, nonessential transportation and movement of materials and products, excessive machinery and equipment downtime because of poor maintenance--none of these are consistent with the principles of resources management and efficiency. Moreover, it is always a matter of improper decisionmaking or neglect of responsibilities and insufficient control. Internal enterprise management in particular must be organized so that better incentives will be provided to work collectives for qualitative assignments and for the timely reporting of any instance of poor management. This is an area where we need not wait for decisions from "above."

The projected growth rate and the requirement for reducing production consumption indicates that the major path for achieving this objective must be greater value added to raw materials, energy and materials. In addition to the significant role of value added in improving production efficiency and in integrating production into the intensification process, value added is also the most important resource for achieving projected increases in return on assets and financial resource formation. It therefore demands the special attention of all levels of management.

This is not solely a matter of reducing materials consumption through direct savings based on improved consumption standards and better efficiency. Possibilities are relatively limited in this area. Potential for much greater impact lies in making rapid and effective changes in production structures. There are significant possibilities (particularly in the processing industries) for innovations that will lead to more effective use of material resources while better meeting the needs of society. Particularly in those sectors that produce consumer goods for the general public, such as the clothing, furniture, footwear and food industries, growing demands for new, higher quality products are forcing a more flexible attitude towards innovation. At the same time one cannot tolerate the frequent viewpoint that no more value can be added to this or that material input.

Senior managers are primarily expected to adopt an active approach towards the value added process and to provide whatever conditions are necessary to facilitate improvements in this area. One of the main tasks is to overcome the indifferent, even sometimes careless, attitude on the part of some managers towards poor quality work. This can only be accomplished if there will be more definite incentives for quality production under the principles of khozraschet and socialist entrepreneurship and if these incentives are clearly included in internal enterprise economic incentive programs.

Improving quality means first of all developing and producing products which have improved use values and which are highly reliable. Producing and delivering products that lose their value after very little use results in both economic losses, popular dissatisfaction, and political damage. In conjunction with this, it is necessary to take more decisive action regarding obsolete or unnecessary products.

Any substantial improvement in the value added process must apply to all material inputs. This is especially true of the comprehensive utilization of important domestic raw materials such as wood in the form of quality products from the wood processing and cellulose and paper industries. This is an important consideration for eliminating this sector's poor management performance and losses of all the enterprises of the VHJ Slovcep and Woodworking and Furniture Industry.

Professional commercial relationships and smoothly functioning supplier-consumer relations are directly related to increasing the value added to raw materials and materials. Shortcomings in this area significantly reduce the

revenues. It is especially important to improve the relationship between manufacturers and domestic and foreign trade organizations, each of which must begin to operate in new ways.

It is very important in terms of foreign trade for our economy to make use of the advanced forms of socialist economic integration. The broadly based development of this cooperation will generate conditions for strengthening the economy and for improving the socialist countries' strength and unity.

#### Making Fundamental Improvements in the Contributions of R&D

Effective replacement of capital assets and increase in their rate of usage is of great importance for economic intensification. Results for the first 6 months of this year indicate that very little has changed in this area. At the same time this is an area where new programs can, on the one hand, have an immediate impact on increased efficiency and, on the other hand, create conditions for more permanent intensive development. We must subordinate to this both the overall focus of our investment strategy and the internal structure of tasks in the investment process. When we speak today of the need to speed up socio-economic development, we mean giving priority to investment expenditures with a rapid payback period and favoring the active component of investment, namely technically advanced machinery and equipment. This will require, however, a basic reorientation of our extensive approaches and corresponding practical actions when replacing our production assets. Even today some managers have adopted an overly restrictive attitude towards the modernization of capital stock, an attitude evident in their reluctance to retire obsolete equipment.

Improving the contributions that investments can make to the intensification process can come from well developed programs for modernizing and reconstructing existing production facilities. Government measures in financial policy related to this area create the conditions, but increases in activity must come from investors. Also to be considered are the resources of the economic sphere itself that can be used to obtain capital assets on the principles of kholzraschet. Consideration must also be given to the level of utilization of existing production facilities, which in most cases is low. The path to improvement lies in producing products that will facilitate the more effective use of machinery and equipment through increasing the value added to material inputs. It is not economical, in other words, to make investments that will merely increase the number of unstaffed workstations and further reduce the efficiency of capital asset utilization, or which will hurt the revenue position of enterprises.

Our statement that R&D is the fundamental precondition for intensification applies above all to investments and the value added process in the production sphere. This is why the party pays special attention to accelerating technical development and particularly to achieving a turnaround in its contributions. It is well known that our country is one of the leading industrial countries in terms of the percentage of national income invested in R&D. We can be less satisfied with the return we have realized on these

expenditures. Even though the economic sphere managed by central agencies in the SSR spent more than Kcs 13.5 billion during the last 5-year plan on R&D, of which almost Kcs 7 billion came from the state budget, we have seen very little from it in terms of greater technical sophistication in production or better products, decreased materials intensiveness or increased profits.

Measures that the SSR government has adopted for the Eighth 5-Year Plan are designed to improve the above situation. These measures cover personnel upgrades, improving the equipment available to the R&D base, and expanding the possibilities for work with other CEMA countries. The Eighth 5-Year Plan calls for the investment of Kcs 16 billion in R&D by the centrally managed sector of the SSR economy, or 18 percent more than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. National resources will increase as a percentage of this total outlay by almost 25 percent. This documents the high level of public interest in the effective functioning of our R&D base. It is also true that after accelerating technical progress we will have to overcome all obstacles that stand in the way of the practical implementation in production of the findings of R&D. It will be necessary to develop within the system of management and incentives conditions so that the accelerated practical implementation of R&D will be advantageous to manufacturers, while the failure to do so will be punished.

Improving the technical sophistication of products, effectively modernizing facilities and implementing production innovations will not be possible without cooperation in R&D within CEMA. The timely and professional fulfillment of our commitments and participation in the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Cooperation for CEMA Countries, and particularly the Program for the Long Range Economic and R&D Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR through the year 2000, are all very important for accelerating the efficiency of our economy.

The need to better utilize all factors for increasing performance and efficiency does not apply only to the production sphere and manufacturing enterprises. It is also important in the area of paid services for the general public provided by organizations affiliated with national committees and cooperatives. Even their specific mission does not exempt them from working effectively and professionally and, in repair services, at the requisite level of technical competence. The resources available to them and R&D implementation must be improved accordingly. The national committees must also take all necessary steps in the management area. We must also pay attention to improving the internal financial resources of the national committees, improve the khozraschet functioning of their subordinate organizations, and deal with problems of losses which are neither desirable nor justified, such as in restaurants, local production operations, and construction.

#### Integrating Khozraschet Into All Economic Sphere Activities

One of the important aspects of increasing economic efficiency on the way to intensification is providing for the integration of kholzraschet principles

into all activities of the economic sphere, i.e. not only into production operations, but also investments, R&D and foreign trade. The entire economic mechanism must be changed to increase the enterprises' independence and authority, as well to establish their khozraschet accountability for flexible and high-quality coverage of social needs, and for their own development.

The starting point for khozraschet must be successful implementation of the tasks of 5-year and annual plans. Failure to fulfill these targets should carry with it measureable consequences for the relevant enterprise or VHJ. In management we must make it impossible to cover up failure to generate planned resources by unplanned reallocation of other resources, often at the expense of well managed enterprises, as was the case, for instance, at the Slovakkotex VHJ. We must eliminate misuse of management system mechanisms, inflating of performance figures, and obtaining advantages by violating pricing and financial discipline, by deviating from regulations. "Entrepreneurship" that pursues local and sometimes even personal interests must be punished by the control system. Financial controls will impose stiff penalties for all unapproved practices so that the entire financial system, including its controls, works in pursuit of the public interest. The Ministry of Finance of the SSR will require similar procedures from all concerned management agencies, ministries and national committees. We must take steps to assure that management regulations are not altered to cover up shortcomings. Certainly improving the quality of sectoral management does not include only the implementation of an economic mechanism and its controls. We must proceed more assertively in the entire process of intensification and in resolving conceptual issues, especially in investment and technical policy and in restructuring schemes, in short everywhere where we must make substantial changes. This is why we are structuring financial policy so that problems of efficiency enhancement will be approached through priority programs. This makes it possible for central agencies and all levels of management to implement a comprehensive set of material and other measures and strategies that will accelerate the efficiency enhancement process. The program for improving efficiency that was developed last year by the ministries of industry, construction, and agriculture and food and their subordinate VHJ, was presented by the SSR Government during discussions of the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan with the objective of assisting the above ministries to improve their performance consistent with the targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Preliminary monitoring of the situation in the elaboration of this program at certain VHJ in the ministries of industry and agriculture and food has shown a certain uncritical approach to the accelerated resolution of the reasons for lagging efficiency, especially in terms of return on investment and product quality. There are still many people who do not comprehend the importance of a priority program approach to the resolution of serious problems.

The pressure on the economic sphere to work at a high level of efficiency and to resolve problems that prevent this from happening is essential if they are to develop preconditions for increasing the standard of living as established by the 17th CPCZ and CPS Congresses. This relationship must always be kept in mind, especially by those who make decisions related to the formation of these preconditions.

Each of us certainly wants to be able to live better, to be wealthier and to increase the well-being of our people. The Communist Party pursues this objective in all its programs. It requests at the same time, however, that each and every person contribute to these ends with conscientious and responsible work. In view of the importance of the current period and the tasks that have been set, we must begin to act assertively, creatively and innovatively. Comrade Josef Lenart stated at the CPS Central Committee Plenum in June of this year: "A creative attitude and a high degree of organization and discipline in every sector of social life have a direct relationship to each and every one of us. We must all move faster towards successful fulfillment of the tasks outlined by the Congress."

This should be considered as the basic content and goal of our work in the near future.

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## PLANNED WHOLESALE PRICE REFORM EXPLAINED

AU121850 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Restructuring of Wholesale Prices"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Work on preparing the restructuring of wholesale prices, which is to take place by 1 January 1988, is currently going on full speed; certain smaller changes will be carried out the following year.

The extensive reduction of wholesale prices will not consist of a mere change in numbers in the price lists [vykazy]; it pursues a number of significant objectives in the national economy. The prices in the retail network will not be immediately affected by these changes; but one expects the reform to influence retail prices favorably--that means, to halt price increases and to result in a more consistent appraisal of goods according to their utility. Other measures, which concern the pricing method, are meant to eliminate the current practices of so-called pseudo innovations, by means of which a number of enterprises are raising the prices of products by up to dozens of percent under the pretext of negligible nonfunctional changes.

Wholesale prices will be cut down by a total of Kcs110 billion, a substantial figure; for comparison, this is roughly one-fourth of the national income. In this way the nominal value of production will drop 11-12 percent; or in the entire national economy by 9 percent. The price reduction will affect three quarters of all industrial products, and will amount to 60 percent within the framework of the entire economy. Only transportation and communications will remain unchanged.

A special chapter of the restructuring is agriculture. Due to these reforms, the agriculture will save Kcs 6-7 billion in costs of industrial goods which they purchase. This amount will, in turn, be withheld from agriculture; the various subsidies for retail prices will probably be cut down.

Where will the money "come from" by which the price reform will reduce prices? The reform is based, first, on price reductions of raw materials, particularly imported ones; second, on the expected (planned) cost reduction by the year 1988; the remainder will be accounted for by the lower profits in the enterprises.

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CSO: 2400/2

## LENART ADDRESSES MAGNESITE INDUSTRY WORKERS

AU092000 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 86 p 2

[Report on a speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a meeting marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of Slovak magnesite industry, held at Lovinobana on 6 September]

[Excerpts] The noble goals of the program of the 17th party congress express the innermost interests and needs of our people and this is why workers, farmers, and members of the intelligentsia are beginning to understand this program, to identify with it, and to actively support it. This is also reflected in the fulfillment of national economic tasks in the first half of the year.

The Slovak economy generally fulfilled the planned tasks in terms of volume and ensured dynamism in the creation of material resources.

Industry and the building sector achieved growth despite reduced input of fuels and materials. Agriculture successfully fulfilled tasks in the procurement of animal produce, which contributes to a stable food market.

However, we are not satisfied with the lag, compared with the requirements of the congress, in the fulfillment of qualitative indicators. The growth of production efficiency, reduction of costs and of material, and energy-intensiveness, labor productivity growth, and efficiency of foreign trade have not made the necessary headway. As a result, we are short of the plan in the creation of profit. This development also reflects our inadequate orientation at a speedy utilization of the results of science and technology, a slow rise in the quality of products and in their technical-economic specifications, and a certain stagnation in the innovation cycle.

Our country ranks fourth in the world and first in Europe in verified exploitable magnesite deposits. We are one of the five major world producers of magnesite-based heat-resistant materials.

Your products constitute an important export item and are a valuable medium of payment, which permits us to purchase other raw materials. This is borne out by the fact that last year you exported almost 60 percent of your products, two-thirds of them to socialist countries. Exports of

magnesite-based products to the Soviet Union have increased tenfold since 1980 and their exports to other socialist countries twofold. This is important. Favorable profit margins and the steady interest of socialist countries in our magnesite testify to the mutual advantageousness of these trade relations. Despite stagnating steel production in capitalist countries, we have also managed to maintain our positions on these markets.

But we know that so far our magnesite industry does not fully meet the need of metallurgists and cement producers for products required by modern technological processes. When we say that magnesite is our unique natural asset, this also implies our duty to make the most out of it, that is, to adapt fully to the requirements of domestic and foreign customers.

In the interest of this goal and in the interest of making a rational use of our geological magnesite deposits to meet the needs of Czechoslovak metallurgy and cement production as well as the needs of CEMA member-countries, and to increase exports to nonsocialist states, the federal government approved a concept for the development of this branch. It is encouraging that the first decisive projects of this new concept are being implemented already.

In the current 5-year plan our society will invest more than Kcs1.7 billion in the development and modernization of the magnesite industry. Our metallurgical industry will be the main beneficiary--the utilization of your top-quality products will significantly increase the service life of metallurgical installations. Furthermore, it will be possible to replace some previously imported heat-resistant materials and to substantially increase our exports--according to preliminary calculations, by roughly Kcs600 million in foreign currency a year. Therein lies the great national economic and social importance of the program that you currently implement.

Speaking about the new peace step proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev, Jozef Lenart emphasized that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government appreciated this important act as another expression of the supreme responsibility which the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community feel for the fate of the human race.

The Soviet moratorium is an expression of a new mode of political thought and a new approach to global problems, one corresponding to the realities of the contemporary nuclear and space age. Whereas the American concept of world safety in a suicidal way relies on nuclear force, the Soviet Union proceeds from the conviction that stockpiling nuclear arsenals does not in the least enhance safety but, on the contrary, leads towards total self-annihilation.

What is needed today are bold and foresighted deeds. And while the Soviet Union is coming up with a new initiative, the U.S. administration continues to stubbornly cling to armament, to the project of militarizing space. Its position is motivated by the gigantic profits from armaments, its ambition to rule the world, and the illusory hope that the United States might gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union after all. In an

attempt to counter the peace offensive, it is trying to belittle the significance of the moratorium by claiming that it is an isolated, insignificant act. However, the moratorium is of fundamental importance. An end to nuclear tests would initiate and touch off an all-encompassing program of disarmament. This is how progressive people perceive it. That is why everything possible must be done for realistic politicians, but also broad people's masses and entire nations, to come to understand and give their support to the Soviet peace program, to its new initiative, to demonstrate their opposition to the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and to say their resolute "No" to war preparations on earth and in outer space.

/9604

CSO: 2400/2

## BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL R&D COOPERATION--Prague (CTK)--The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held a session in Prague on Friday [5 September], with CSSR First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek chairing the meeting. The Council assessed the drafts of the programs of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It also discussed a report summarizing the state and the orientation of production cooperation of Czechoslovak organizations with firms from the nonsocialist states and the SFRY in 1985, the draft of the concept of Czechoslovak participation in the UN Development Program for the 1987-91 period, and other issues from the sphere of international economic relations. [Text] [CTK report: "Council Meets on R&D Cooperation to Year 2000"] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT--Moscow, 15 Sep (CTK correspondent)--Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger left here for home today, following a working visit to the USSR. During his stay, the minister visited the town of Aksay in western Kazakhstan to learn about progress in the construction of a gas industry complex at Karachaganak, in which Czechoslovak builders participate. He discussed questions linked with the construction of accommodation facilities for 2,000 Czechoslovak specialists who will work there next year. Their number is to treble in the following years. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1337 GMT 15 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 2400/2

## MICROELECTRONICS, CAD-CAM APPLIED TO TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

Leipzig URANIA in German No 6, June 1986 pp 29-32

[Article by Manfred Mai: "Textile and Electronics Industries Work Together"]

[Text] One of the new requirements which was once more emphasized at the 11th Party Congress is without doubt that the combines--the backbone of our Socialist planning economy--must be developed in increasing measure on the broadest basis for the development and application of key technologies. They must in increasing measure achieve results of international format, having scientific-technological capacities in planning, construction and technology, the development of rationalizing tools, and flexible organization of production. This is taken into account by the workers of the VEB combine TEXTIMA, who since creation of the combine in 1970 have systematically used their own capabilities for use of microelectronics and the construction of rationalizing tools. At the beginning there were 70 electronic specialists--today there are about 500 electronic specialists in the VEB TEXTIMA Karl-Marx-Stadt, and 200 more in electronic areas of other combines.

#### An Early Decision Pay Off

The VEB TEXTIMA-electronic, which was founded after the 10th Party Congress of the SED, has become a productive enterprise in microelectronics. More than 50 percent of microelectronic components and controls and almost all of the software are produced in-house for the production of textile machinery in the combine. This created the basis for equipping of all final products with modern microelectronics during the next two years.

In the mean time a harmonnic "marriage" has developed between the electronic specialists and the textile technicians. And not only that. Microelectronics has today become a matter of the enterprise collective. After many people had to go back to school again and had to learn to rethink. Electronics, which sets high requirements on the mechanical machine operation, requires high precision.

In addition to establishment of an in-house electronics operation, creation of a research capability in this field and cooperation with the Technical University Karl-Marx-Stadt and other institutions, firm cooperative relationships to the electronics industry were created.

The final results of the 35,000 workers of the combine TEXTIMA for the 11th Party Congress are focusing on the preparation and use of key

technologies and the carrying through of high scientific-technical efforts. In its double role as important exporter of the economy and as rationalizing agency for the chemical fiber and light industry of the GDR it was important to develop key technologies for both tasks. A determining factor in the combine for the efforts in preparation for the 11th Party Congress was the initiative of the brigade "Luis Corvalan" of the VEB Elite-Diamant, which was entitled "More effectivenss through time savings". With its series of electronically controlled flat knitting machines 5480/15-18 the Diamant workers have, because of its high technology, created a "best seller". Its knitting power reaches up to 280 rows per minute. With a three shift utilization it is thus possible to knit about 250 pullover parts per machine per day. One worker can service two or three machines.

Besides machine control the preparation of the knitting designs also is done with microelectronics. Savings of work time compared with the previous mechanical design preparation is 90 percent, material savings because of omission of the pattern chains and the chain drives amount to about 800 kg per machine. Pattern change in the new knitting machine takes 1.5 to 2 minutes, while the old machines with the classical pattern techniques required 8 hours.

Knitted clothing is today more than ever before subject to fashions. And they change rapidly, and put high requirements on motive, knitting patterns, and variety. Thus the knitting goods manufacturer is, regarding the international market, not only interested in high production rates, but in great flexibility in fashion timeliness of the produced goods, if he wants to survive the competition. Now Elite-Diamant offers in conjunction with the new flat knitting machine a CAD/CAM solution in form of the pattern preparation system TES 9012 with a video screen.

#### The Qualitative New Stage of the Man-Machine Relationship

While the conventional method of mechanical pattern preparation is independent of the machine, today's electronically controlled pattern preparation system functions as a man-machine dialog.

The new pattern preparation system TES 9012/1 consists as a basic system of the office computer A 5120 with keyboard and operating system and can be extended with a serial printer SD 1152, a color monitor and the new programming language BISYMB.

Knitting designs can be designed, magnified, reduced or changed on the screen with the electronic pattern preparation system without any previous knitting on the machine. The color monitor permits true color representation in the desired yarn colors. About 16 million color nuances can be achieved by mixing the red, green and blue colors.

The new programming language BISYMB is a machine independent, technically oriented method of describing knitted fabric bindings. It is based on binding symbols, which were derived from pattern design practice. Thus no special functional knowledge of the used flat knitting machine is

required. Pattern preparation is thus opened to a larger circle of persons, including the designer. This means that creative possibilities for new pattern designs are extended considerably. Technical and economic data such as yarn requirements, machine utilization time, and knitting time, are provided by the computer already in the sample phase.

The prepared pattern can be stored on a minidiskette and can be retrieved in seconds. One minidiskette can hold about 100 patterns of average degree of difficulty. Archiving of diskettes is easy to oversee and very space saving.

How far reaching the effect of microelectronics in the utilization of flat knitting machines with pattern preparation systems is, is shown by the fact that the degree of upgrading was increased by 50 percent, and the rolled steel utilization was decreased to 60 percent. This is also the scale for all other effects, which can be realized with the accelerated application of the Textima-electronic. For an effective transformation of the effectiveness of microelectronics, one also must manufacture in-house various logging and control equipments, as well as micro mechanical building blocks. Thus the VEB Textima-electronic workers began in honor of the 11th Party Congress of the SED to manufacture textima specific circuits in-house.

#### Sewing Work Stations with High Degree of Automation

Experiences cannot be utilized everywhere in the same manner. In the clothing industry industrial robots have been mentioned only since 1980. This is caused by certain aggravating circumstances compared to the metal working industry. Woven fabrics, knitted fabrics and hosiery have differing gram per square meter substance and material compositions which are unstable, air permeable, and highly variable--causing problems for automation, storage of materials, positioning etc. Different sizes and parts make standardization difficult. Most recent results, primarily in microelectronics, permit full or at least partial automation of the sewing process. This is a great achievement, considering that the clothing industry, because of changing fashions is faced with continuously changing materials and seam patterns. Only a few years ago experts considered this impossible.

This path of development was also taken by the VEB Sewing Machine works Altenburg in the TEXTIMA combine. In close collaboration with universities and technical schools, research institutes, and of course the clothing industry as the most important partner, so far four models of the new sewing work stations have been developed, which have not only been recognized at international fairs, but which demonstrate their efficiency and reliability daily in sewing operations of the GDR.

Characteristics of modern industrial sewing machines have advanced to such an extent, that further increase of sewing capability based on greater technical efforts would hardly be useful. 6000 stitches per minute with double running stitches, and up to 10,000 stitches per minute in overcasting machines can only be fully utilized by top level operators and that only

in certain work processes. Despite equipment of the sewing machine with various mechanical devices, such as thread cutters, or empty chain separators, automatic pressure foot lifter, and locking mechanisms, utilization of the sewing machine is at most 50 percent. This means that half of the available time is used by the operator for auxiliary operations, such as positioning and guiding of the material, storing of completed parts etc.

The new sewing work stations from the Sewing Machine Works Altenburg relieve the operators totally, or at least partially, from these unproductive activities. This permits operation of several machines which increases work productivity in up to now unthinkable orders of magnitude. Depending on the type, up to four sewing work stations can be served by one operator. And this is not all. The quality of the sewn parts is considerably improved, because subjective influences are to a great extent eliminated. Also the physical and psychological operator stress is greatly reduced. The new sewing work station for automatic finishing of rear and front pant parts with and without knee lining for men's and women's outer clothing works under microprocessor control and processes 72 complete pants with knee lining, or 180 pants without it. Another sewing automat for the sewing of side part seams on sports jackets and costume jackets, for back center seams, elbow seams, sewing of lining and surface material sleeves, inside of sleeves, and longitudinal seams--all microprocessor controlled--sews 294 parts per hour, with a half meter seam length.

[Box p 29]

#### VEB Combine TEXTIMA

Most enterprises which developed and produced textile machines and accessories in the GDR combined 25 years ago under the trade mark TEXTIMA. Today more than 30 enterprises belong to the VEB combine TEXTIMA, which usually specialize in production of a certain group of machines. Also part of the combine are an operation which directs the complex automation and rationalization and also produces special equipments for export. Also included are a plant for electronic textile machinery equipment which affects the modern level of the products, a research organization, and operations which concentrate on development and production of special gear, like spindles, components, sewing machine accessories, needles, sinkers and plastic parts. A wholly owned installation construction operation furnishes complete textile operations, production lines and comprehensive engineering and consulting services. The VEB TEXTIMAPROJEKT has so far planned and constructed more than 250 complete industrial installations for the spinning, textile design and clothing industry. Added to this must be about 3000 small laundry establishments and chemical cleaning facilities in over 50 countries! Such installations operate in all RGW countries, and in many enterprises in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and of course in the GDR. Export and import are managed by the export operation Textima-Export-Import in Berlin.

The 35,000 workers of the VEB combine TEXTIMA produce more than 250 basic models of specialized textile machines in about 1000 variants. TEXTIMA sells machines and equipments world-wide for the spinning of natural, mixed and chemical fibers, for weaving, knitting, chain stich techniques, sewing, fixing, dyeing, drying, laundering, cleaning, pressing and also sells consumer goods for the household. Partners are enterprises in the chemical fiber and textile industry, well known underwear and clothing companies, laundries and cleaning establishments, commercial establishments and manufacturers of plastics and elastic manufacturers. More than 75 percent of all products are exported.

[Box p. 32]

#### Test Equipment Produced by Young Researchers Brings High Utility

A microelectronically controlled test equipment for the functional monitoring of the electromechanical subsystem Jacquard for electronically controlled flat knitting machines has proven itself admirably in the VEB Diamant. The test equipment, developed by a youth research collective of the enterprise, permits reliability testing of control elements for pattern design before they are built into the flat knitting machines. This functional test was until now only possible during the operational test of the knitting machine. In the new test equipment optical sensors in combination with a microprocessor evaluate 500,000 switching operations per sinker. Up to 126 sinkers can be controlled.

In 1985 40 work hours per flat knitting machine, and yarn in the value of M 5400 were saved.

Two equipments were built so far, and two more are planned.

7994  
CSO: 2300/555

## STATISTICS PROVIDED ON INLAND WATERWAY SYSTEM

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 98, 22 Aug 86 p 6

[*"Facts and Figures"* Report Published by Press Office, Chairman, GDR Council of Ministers: "Waterway System Construction"]

[Text] The GDR inland waterway system is more than 2,300 kilometers long and has many hydrotechnical facilities, such as locks, lift locks and dams. Efficient ship transport, effective channelling of flood waters, and utilization by our citizens in their leisure time and for relaxation make the careful maintenance of rivers and canals mandatory. From the domestic economic point of view, the waterways are also important for supplying the population, industry and agriculture with drinking water and water for industrial use, as well as for inland fishing.

Focal point of these maintenance measures are the 1,675 kms of main waterways with their 30 locks and two lift locks. Three plants of the VEB combine Inland Shipping and Waterways, with their 2,700 workers, are doing the necessary work.

The VEB combine Waterway Operations and Maintenance in Eberswalde and Magdeburg are responsible for ensuring that shipping conditions are good at all times. This includes marking the waterways, removing obstacles in them and breaking the ice, maintaining the locks as well as day-to-day repairs. The Eberswalde plant is in charge of area extending from the Oder river to Brandenburg - Havelberg - Malchow/Mecklenburg. This includes about 1,200 kms of waterways and streams, over 50 locks and the lift lock at Niederfinow. The Magdeburg plant is taking care of the Elbe river and its tributaries, more than 1,100 kms of waterways, almost 50 locks and the Rothensee lift lock.

The collective of the VEB Waterways Construction, headquartered in Berlin, is responsible for complex repair and reconstruction measures of the waterways, port installations and hydrotechnical structures. Its employees are also engaged in salvage and diving operations.

These three enterprises have 13 bucket conveyor dredges and 75 multipurpose dredges, mounted on pontoons, to do their work. In addition, they have 13 suction dredges to remove earth from the waterways and more than 90 compartment boats and tug boats to carry bulk material. Ten floating or land-based pile drivers are used for the construction of sheet piling, steel, wood or

reinforced concrete walls made of pile-driven or linked planks to protect structures that are endangered by water.

The collective dredges by way of floating barges some 1.3 million cubic meters of earth from lakes, canals, rivers and sea routes. This is necessary to maintain the required depths and widths of waterways. In addition, embankments are reinforced and maintained, and piling is done for piers, locks and dams at landing facilities, slips, and transfer piers for inland shipping. The range of its activities also covers civil engineering work, construction and maintenance of all types of hydro-engineering facilities, and the construction of crane tracks and foundations in shipyards.

Extensive projects of the past few years included improvement of the Elbe-Havel Canal, partial widening of the Mittelland Canal, and new construction of the eastern lock in Hohensaaten. Additional economically important projects were carried out in cooperation with other enterprises. This includes relocating a 700 meter siphon, an underwater pipeline, through the Warnow river; a 6000 meter gas line in the Spree river bed, and many crude oil, gas, water and product lines across the Elbe, Oder, Havel and Spree rivers. Specialists are also collaborating in building the ferry port of Mukran.

The VEB Waterways Construction is installing about 275,000 tons of natural stones per year. Other materials are, among others, pebbles, earth, and--for special requirements--plastic sheets, filter material made of textiles, and finely ground fire clay. Embankment reinforcement, pier installations, and mooring posts, i.e., individual or bundled posts driven into the ground by machines, require large quantities of sheet piles of up to 18 meters long.

For workers, the issue is to use the materials in an economic fashion, as required by the individual project and to utilize the findings of science and technology to do the job. For example, instead of steel sheet piles, they are using steel-concrete piles, permitting considerable savings of steel. In practice, new technical tools such as a sand bag filling and placing machine have proven effective.

The use of colloidal mortar has yielded considerable economic advantages. Due to its specific characteristics, this mortar makes it possible to firmly fasten stones to one another under water. This is especially important in embankments. Since the material hardens quickly, costly blockings-off during the work can be avoided. Similarly, using clay suspensions made from domestic raw materials--mechanically finely distributed solid materials are being suspended in a liquid--instead of finely ground fire clay to seal the canals makes significant cost savings possible.

The three enterprises work in close collaboration with the VEB Research Institute for Shipping, Water- and Civil Engineering, i.e., the scientific-technical center of the Inland Shipping and Waterways Combine. For instance, jointly with the cognizant steel construction enterprises, they developed lock gates for the Parey and Hohensaaten locks.

The waterway construction employees work in a large variety of construction sites in the GDR. For the duration of their werk assignment, they live in 140 house boats that are equipped with all the necessary social and hygienic facilities.

The workers are required to do a large variety of tasks, since the work is often interconnected and since flexible employment of all workers effectively enhances the timely completion of the projects. In-plant schools pay attention to these needs during vocational training and adult qualification programs.

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CSO: 2300/562

## EXTENSIVE OVERCHARGING, REGULATION VIOLATION IN FOOD INDUSTRY

Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Andrea Nagy: ; "Inspection in 3000 Stores; Missing Price Tags, the Buyer Pays More; Many Irregularities; Choice, Quality]

[Text] It is "business as usual" in Budapest in regard to rule violations. For years there has been no improvement in the food trade and in catering. As a matter of fact, the number of irregularities in private trade during the first half of the current year has increased, it was stated by the presidium of the Budapest Council of Trade Unions at today's meeting.

#### Imported Canned Foods

The review was carried out on the basis of inspections at more than 3,000 stores. During every third or fourth test purchase at the food stores, there was an average overcharge of 3.30 forints, and there was an increase in the number of exceptionally high "clerical errors." Sometimes the actual price was exceeded by almost 90 forints.

This could be done because the price tag was missing on every sixth item. Compared to these examples, it may appear to be a minor detail that the level of service in the stores has not improved in the capital. The acceptance of returned bottles is still strongly resisted in certain stores. Of the 475 stores that were inspected, 24 rejected them.

The inspectors were also curious about the selection of produce in the fruit and vegetable stores. They found that the organizational change only had a partial effect. Selection has increased in the Zoldert Stores, but principally as a result of imported canned food and drinks. However, supply was poorer in first fruits and vegetables. For example, in early April the stores were not carrying green onions or radishes. The tomato-pepper-strawberry program of the Skala Coop had mixed success. Imports did not provide a steady supply, but even this limited amount was enough for certain private dealers to make an unfair profit. According to the inspections, the fact that there was no significant price rise as compared to previous years is a positive sign.

Supply was more favorable in the furniture stores. The selection is acceptable, with shortages occurring only in the category of unassembled furniture, but there are many complaints about quality.

### Peculiar Humanism

It is now a tradition that trade union inspectors deal with student nutrition. They encountered no surprises and their findings were in accord with earlier ones. Still they found it necessary to note that in the Laszlo Rajk Street School in the 13th District, the children received only one-third of the standard meat ration. At the No 17 kitchen of the Junior Catering Enterprise, a peculiar notion of rationing was put into practice. Half meat rations were delivered to the schools, with the justification that they wanted to supplement the rations of those who prepay and those under institutional care. A special section of the six-month inspection was devoted to the certification of commodity purchases by private dealers. Their findings were more encouraging than in previous years. But there was an increase in the volume of products certified by the buyer and purchased on travel stops. Among other points, it was emphasized that a large percentage of the inspected vegetable, fruit and flower dealers continue to lack appropriate purchase certificates.

6691/7051  
CSO: 2500/389

ECONOMY

POLAND

GORYWODA, TALYZIN DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU280935 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug pp 1-2

[Text] PAP, Moscow--PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski writes: Talks have taken place in Moscow between the chairmen of the central planning bodies of Poland and the USSR--Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; and Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The development of economic cooperation between both countries was discussed, with emphasis on the successful implementation in 1986 of the decisions taken during the coordination of both countries' 1986-90 5-year plans. On the basis of the long-term Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation program until 2000, emphasis was placed on the significance of the jointly-prepared agreements concerning direct cooperation between enterprises, institutes, and design offices; the principles behind the setting-up of joint enterprises and economic organizations; and the possibilities of increasing direct trade between units of domestic trade and cooperatives, including those in the border areas. These forms of joint activity will provide a new stimulus for a further intensification of mutually favorable Polish-Soviet cooperation.

During the talks between the chairmen of the central planning bodies, it was also decided to continue to exchange experience in planning and running a national economy. It was decided that a thematic plan of cooperation until 1990 will be established shortly.

The almost 3-year long process of negotiations concerning Poland's participation in the construction of the gas pipeline between Yamburg and the USSR western border was concluded. The basic agreements foresee that in exchange for deliveries of machines and equipment for the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine and services rendered during the construction of natural gas, crude oil, and nuclear energy installations in the USSR by specialist Polish building and refitting enterprises, Poland will receive high-methane gas at a level of over 2 billion cubic meters per year for a period of 20 years, with the possibility of increasing annual supplies. These will permit our economy to increase the production of fertilizers, plastics, and metal goods and better satisfy communal needs. The increase

in Soviet gas supplies on the threshold of the 21st century will be an important prerequisite for the development and modernization of our industrial output and for an increase in housing construction.

During the negotiations, the Soviet side manifested an understanding of our country's needs and complicated economic situation.

On the basis of these agreements, the PPR and USSR foreign trade ministries will prepare an intergovernmental agreement.

At the request of the Polish side, the Soviet side confirmed a readiness to participate in the process of modernizing the aircraft fleet of LOT Polish Airlines.

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CSO: 2600/7

## INFLATIONARY WAGE TRENDS ANALYZED BY PROFESSION

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 24, 15 Jun 86 p 15

[Article by Marek Misiak: "How Much We Are Earning; How Much We Were Earning"]

[Text] Nominal compensation (including profit sharing payments and reimbursements) continues to grow faster than planned. Last year wages were supposed to increase about 15 percent, but grew by 18.7 percent. Initial data from the first quarter indicate that the tendency toward significant growth in nominal wages over and above what was planned in the socialized economy will continue this year. In the annual plan for 1986, growth of about 13 percent was planned. In the first quarter of this year, wages were 20.8 percent higher than the first quarter of last year. Also continuing are the tendencies observed in previous years toward more rapid growth of wages in material production (by 21.7 percent) than in non-material (18 percent growth). Incomes in the coal industry are still increasing most rapidly (by 32 percent).

Everything points to the fact that the economic and financial system has not yet adequately made the level of wages in industry subject to economic output. The access to money--not just "wage" money--is too easy, with no appropriate economic results. Economic instability promotes this and the high growth of nominal wages without production--along with other factors--threatens stability.

These problems have their own history, which we attempt to show in the table presented here. Indeed everyone feels he remembers well how much he once mearned and what he could buy with his earnings at various times, but recalling certain ratios can be illuminating. First, not everything is remembered all that well in reality. Second, one usually remembers mainly incomes in one's own field (industry, trade) and it is worth recalling certain facts in a broader context.

#### In Socialized Industry

In socialized industry incomes in the past generally rose faster than other sectors of the economy, but by no means evenly in its various branches and divisions. The growth of wages in the coal industry has predominated decisively in the last five years. At the starting point of the past 5 years,

the ratio between wages in the coal industry and industry in general was much higher than in other countries. In 1970, wages in the coal industry were about 70 percent higher than average wages in socialized industry. In Hungary, for example (where wages are seen as high in comparison to other areas of industry), they were 51 percent higher than average wages in all industries last year; in the US, 26 percent higher and in West Germany, 15 percent (see ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE No 20/26 "The World Economic Situation--an Appraisal").

Last year wages in the coal industry in Poland were more than 90 percent higher than average wages. The period when wages in that industry increased their margin over average wages in industry was mainly the years 1981-82 and last year. In 1981 the growth of wages in the coal industry was 5.8 percent above the industry average and in 1982 (real) compensation fell 8.4 percent slower than the average drop in industry. In 1983-84 compensation in the coal industry decreased slightly in comparison to the average industry level (in 1983 by 2.2 points and in 1984 by 2.3 points), while in 1985 wages again increased 2.4 points faster.

Manufacturing was characterized by a growth rate in incomes approximating that of the whole economy. Indeed, average compensation in manufacturing fell in relation to mining but did not change significantly in comparison to other areas of the economy. If in 1978 wages in manufacturing were 58 percent of compensation in mining, then last year they comprised 51.2 percent.

Contrary to certain opinions, wages in most branches of manufacturing, in relation to average incomes in that industry, have stayed at a relatively stable level in past years. They fell in relation to mining but the ratio between wages in individual branches of manufacturing as a rule were maintained.

Often questioned in the level of incomes in light manufacturing in comparison to other branches of manufacturing. One can see from the table that compared to 1980 real wages in that industry fell .5 points faster than the average in the economy but compared to 1978, 4.8 point less than average. Counting from 1970 they increased 3.4 points more than the average. The clothing industry has the lowest wages in light manufacturing. Compensation in this branch is about 86 percent of average compensation in manufacturing. This was the case in 1970 and from 1978 to 1980. This ratio is not lower than in other countries. From the information already mentioned on wages in the world, it is apparent that in France, for example, wages in the clothing industry are at 78 percent of average compensation in manufacturing and 60 percent in the US. Naturally if one were to compare this with conditions in mining, then in light manufacturing one could show a significant change for the worse.

But in many area, the electromechanical industry for example, instances of relative wage decreases are more apparent than in light manufacturing. In the metals industry, for example, real wages last year were lower than in 1978 by 19.4 percent (wages fell 5.3 point more than the average in the economy). There has not been such a deep wage decrease in any branch of light manufacturing.

Only the non-ferrous metals industry advanced decisively as far as wages are concerned. Besides the coal industry, it is the only one in which real wages were somewhat higher last year than in 1978.

In the remaining areas of material production changes in income ratios in the past five years consisted of a certain increase from exceptionally low wages in the 1960s in forestry, socialized agriculture and communications.

In construction the growth of real wages compared to 1970 was lower on the average by 12.7 points, transportation by 9.7 points and in trade by 4 points. The decline in areas of material production other than manufacturing was also a deeper than average drop in real wages compared to 1978 and 1981. In transportation, for example, real wages last year were 28 percent lower than in 1980, which means that that decline in this period was deeper than average by 8.9 points. In municipal services the analogous indicator showing the deeper than average decline in real wages from 1978 to 1985 was 6.7 points, in communications 5.9 points, in construction .9 points, and in domestic trade .1 points. Only in forestry and socialized agriculture was the drop in real wages slightly less than the average in the economy.

#### Non-Material Production

In other than material production, incomes in the past lagged behind during their most rapid rise as well as their drastic decreases. In the years 1980-81 the ratio of average monthly wages in other than material production decreased from 83 to 79 compared to material production. Price increases in 1982 had no effect on changing this trend. In 1982 incomes other than in material production fell still more, in relation to material production, to 78 percent of wages in material production.

In certain areas the decline in wages was exceptionally severe. One could cite the example of science (the field of science and technological development). Wages in 1982 fell to 89 percent of average wages in the socialized economy. In 1981 they comprised 99 percent; in 1980, 101 percent; in 1978, 113 percent; in 1970, 122 percent and in 1960, 118 percent. Since 1983 the lag in wages in science that emerged at the start of the 1980s and in the 1970s has gradually been diminishing; in 1983 wages in science constituted 98 percent; in 1984, 102 percent and in 1985, 108.5 percent of the average wage level in the socialized economy. In spite of this, science remains an underprivileged field as far as incomes are concerned. Compared to 1978 real wages in science--as one can see from the table--fell by 17.8 percent (3.7 points more than the average in the socialized economy) in 1985 and compared to 1970 they rose barely 12.1 percent (15.1 points less than the average in the economy).

Health care, education, culture and the arts still remain in weakened condition as regards compensation. The growth of incomes in health care and education, comparing last year with 1970, was indeed close to the average in the economy, but wages in these fields were relatively low to start with.

In health care from 1980 to 1985 one can observe a distinctive ripple: In 1980-81 wages rose more slowly than the average (by a total of 1.5 points in both of these years); in 1982, they (real wages of course) fell somewhat

slower than the average (4.8 points) but in 1983 they fell another 12 percent in this field, while average wages rose by 1.1 percent. As a result, real wages fell in 1982-83 by a total of more than 8 points more than the average. In 1984 they increased 5 points more than the average, but in 1985 they grew slower than the average (1.2 points).

In education the ripple is somewhat less obvious but one can also see years of rather significant relative wage increases compared to the whole economy (1979 and 1984) and the remaining years, characterized by regression (after 1984, when wage increases in education were 5.7 percent higher than average, but last year were 1.6 points lower than average).

Wages in culture and the arts are also at a disadvantage. Average compensation in this field last year was almost 18 percent lower than average in the economy. In 1970 it was about 5 percent lower and in 1960, 7 percent. Thus, alongside science, culture remains the most backward in terms of the growth of wages in comparison to the beginning of the 1970s and 1960s.

#### What next?

One cannot count on rapid elimination of the budgetary gap in the area of wages. But above all it is necessary to slow the growth of wages that is faster than average in those fields where wages have advanced much more markedly than average. However, as a rule, real wages in these fields are lower than their level in 1980 or 1981. But for real wages from the second half of the 1970s to be re-created would output greater than that of that time. For today--in contrast to the second half of the 1970s, we must export more than we import. Also social services associated with the growing percentage of the population of non-productive age are relatively greater. The decline in real wages compared to 1980-81 should also be evaluated, keeping in mind that most of the wage increases in those years were not covered by supplies of goods in the marketplace. It is true that real wages in the coal industry, for example, were less last year than in 1980 by 5.1 percent, but compared to 1981 by more than 12 percent. But succumbing to pressures to reconstruct the level of real wages from 1981 in the coal industry would mean further aggravation of already irritated deformities in the relationships among wages.

No one compares himself in wages to those who earn less and whose incomes have decreased. Forestry workers do not compare themselves to metals industry workers, but with miners, and they say that their wages should be 80 percent of the average compensation in the coal industry. Very few people in foundries realize that real wages in this field fell last year compared to 1978, 1 point slower than the average in the economy and 6.3 points slower than in the metals industry. It is true that compared to the coal industry, wages in the ironworks industry were 39 percent lower last year, 28 percent lower in 1978 and the same in 1970. But compared to the metals industry, foundry workers earned more than 40 percent more last year, 31 percent in 1978 and 32 percent in 1970.

Change in wage policy should be based first of all on limiting the growth of wages regardless of the economic output of industry. Currently one half to

three quarters of the wage increase in material production are payments exempt from liability thanks to certain privileges and payments whose taxation has been refinanced by the budget through supplements and reductions of various kinds. This does not create a situation in which the people's natural striving to earn more becomes a lever for improving industry's economic output. One can also see this in the ratios of wages within enterprises in the tendency to maintain flattened wage structures for various positions and the lack of a sufficiently strong preference for work marked by production of the highest quality and economy.

Without a change in this situation it will also be difficult to eliminate the deformity based on wage gaps in the budgetary sphere. For wage increases in this sphere must be offset in production. And this is a question not only of protecting the standard of living conditions but also something much more important. For wage gaps in health care, education, culture, the arts and science signify a civilizational gap.

Detail	1985 1980 1978 1970				Growth rate expressed in real terms (considering cost of living indicators (in percents))													
					1980		1978		1970		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Nominally in thousands of zloties				=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	
Average monthly compensation in the socialized economy																		
Total	29.0	6.0	4.9	2.5	80.9	85.9	127.2	102.2	103.9	102.3	75.1	101.1	100.5	103.3				
1. Material production	20.9	6.3	5.1		81.3	86.5		101.8	103.9	102.3	75.1	101.9	99.4	103.3				
Industry	22.6	6.5	5.2	2.7	84.4	90.5	131.0	102.3	104.9	102.3	77.5	103.6	98.3	104.6				
- state	23.4	6.7	5.4		85.0	91.3									98.4	105.0		
- cooperative	17.9	5.3	4.3		81.6	86.5									97.2	102.1		
-Fuel & energy	37.9	10.0	6.0	4.1	92.5	99.3	147.1	102.5	105.2	108.1	84.0	100.6	96.3	106.2				
- coal	43.1	11.1	8.9	4.5	94.9	101.2	153.3	102.1	105.0	108.0	85.9	101.4	95.6	107.0				
- fuel	22.2	6.7	5.3	2.7	80.1	88.0	123.6	104.9	104.9	100.6	74.4	103.8	99.1	103.1				
- energy	23.6	6.7	5.3	3.0	85.6	93.1	122.8	103.6	105.4	113.2	74.0	93.2	102.1	103.9				
-Metallurgy	23.1	8.5	6.5	3.4	80.8	91.1	128.6	106.1	106.2	97.7	74.4	109.7	96.9	103.4				
- ironworks	26.4	8.3	6.4	3.4	77.8	86.9	122.1	106.2	104.9	95.7	72.3	110.9	96.5	103.6				
- non-ferrous	32.2	9.0	6.7	3.5	87.4	101.0	143.2	106.0	109.4	102.4	78.9	107.2	97.6	102.7				
-Electromechanical	20.6	6.3	6.2	2.7	80.5	82.7	120.1	100.1	102.7	97.4	74.8	105.2	99.3	105.3				
- metals	18.8	5.9	4.9	2.5	78.7	80.6	119.1	100.0	102.6	98.8	74.5	104.5	98.3	103.3				
- mechanical	21.8	6.5	5.5	2.8	81.2	83.0	121.7	100.0	102.3	97.7	74.5	105.8	99.7	105.4				
- precision	20.5	6.0	5.1	2.6	83.0	84.3	120.5	100.1	101.6	97.4	77.0	103.9	98.7	107.3				
- means of transport	21.4	6.6	5.5	2.3	79.4	81.7	117.6	100.0	103.2	96.3	74.6	105.6	99.1	105.3				
- electronic & electrical	19.4	5.8	4.9	2.5	81.3	83.9	120.9	100.6	102.7	96.5	75.5	104.3	100.1	106.2				
-Chemical	20.3	6.1	4.6	2.6	31.7	89.1	123.0	104.0	105.0	98.8	77.4	104.4	98.2	103.6				
-Mineral	19.3	6.0	4.8	2.4	78.7	84.8	123.9	101.8	105.8	104.4	73.3	100.6	98.6	102.7				
- building materials	19.4	6.1	4.9	2.5	73.1	83.7	121.6	101.6	105.5	104.5	73.8	99.3	98.0	102.6				
- glass	19.2	6.0	4.7	2.3	78.5	66.3	130.6	103.1	106.9	105.0	72.1	101.1	99.3	101.8				
- ceramics	18.9	5.5	4.5	2.2	63.6	89.1	133.3	100.7	105.0	102.3	72.1	106.1	103.2	105.2				
-Wood & Paper	18.4	5.5	4.4	2.2	82.2	86.8	128.7	101.1	104.3	106.8	76.3	99.6	97.0	103.8				
- wood	18.3	5.5	4.5	2.3	81.0	85.5	127.8	100.1	104.3	106.3	76.0	99.5	96.7	103.9				
- paper	18.6	5.5	4.3	2.2	83.3	91.3	132.1	105.4	104.1	108.7	75.3	100.0	98.1	103.8				
-Light	18.3	5.5	4.2	2.2	80.1	90.7	130.6	102.6	109.3	100.0	73.3	107.2	98.7	102.8				
- textiles	19.1	5.7	4.3	2.2	81.9	92.3	132.9	103.0	109.4	100.7	71.3	103.9	98.9	103.7				
- clothing	17.2	5.2	4.0	2.1	80.3	89.5	129.5	101.3	110.0	99.0	75.7	105.3	98.5	101.4				
- leather	18.2	5.5	4.3	2.2	80.3	88.9	128.6	102.7	108.3	99.7	75.9	105.6	96.1	102.4				
-Food	18.3	5.6	4.4	2.3	80.4	86.1	125.6	102.5	104.3	107.1	77.4	96.7	97.5	102.6				

(chart continued on following page)

-Remaining areas of industry	20.2	5.6	4.4	3.4	88.0	95.4	133.2	101.9	105.5	106.0	75.0	104.0	102.0	103.5
-food & utility	17.2	5.3	4.4	3.2	70.3	82.1	121.3	101.4	102.7	106.3	75.7	95.0	98.4	100.2
-printing	20.2	5.3	4.5	2.4	86.1	95.2	129.4	105.5	106.0	100.2	72.2	103.2	106.1	104.7
-other	20.8	5.4	4.5	2.3	93.7	97.9	138.4	98.7	105.9	110.4	76.9	105.4	100.5	103.1
Construction	22.2	6.2	5.6	2.8	80.0	83.4	114.5	100.0	104.3	100.9	71.3	103.8	102.5	104.5
Agriculture	20.1	6.3	5.0	2.2	81.2	84.0	135.3	99.7	103.3	110.0	72.7	93.1	105.4	103.2
Forestry	18.1	5.1	4.2	1.7	87.2	91.2	159.3	100.6	103.9	111.3	84.4	96.6	96.2	99.7
Transportation & Communication	19.0	6.4	5.1	2.5	72.3	78.9	118.9	103.4	105.6	100.1	68.9	103.2	98.9	101.8
-transportation	19.4	6.6	5.3	2.6	72.0	77.6	117.5	102.9	104.7	100.4	69.5	102.5	99.2	101.6
-communication	16.3	5.5	3.9	1.9	75.0	91.1	133.1	106.7	113.7	98.3	69.5	106.6	97.1	103.9
Trade	16.4	5.0	4.0	2.0	80.9	85.3	123.2	101.1	104.2	109.2	75.3	93.1	102.8	102.8
-domestic trade	16.2	4.9	4.0	2.0	80.6	85.3	124.2	101.1	104.3	109.8	75.1	96.6	98.9	102.6
Municipal services	18.3	6.2	4.9		74.2	80.2		101.6	106.4	99.5	71.2	102.9	99.9	101.6
2. Non-material production	17.0	5.1	4.1		82.1	67.3		104.6	101.6	100.2	75.1	98.4	107.0	103.5
-housing & non-material municipal services	17.8	5.3	4.3		81.3	86.5		100.7	104.9	101.2	71.5	102.1	106.2	104.3
Science & technological development	21.7	6.4	5.5	3.0	83.3	82.2	112.1	99.4	99.4	96.1	67.3	107.9	108.0	110.6
Education & upbringing	16.5	4.9	3.9	2.0	83.1	89.4	130.3	106.7	100.8	100.6	75.9	100.0	106.8	102.0
Culture & the arts	17.1	5.1	4.2	2.2	82.5	86.2	124.4	101.4	103.1	98.2	72.1	99.4	110.8	102.9
Health care & social services	15.5	4.8	3.6	1.9	79.4	89.8	130.2	109.8	103.0	101.7	79.2	88.0	108.6	102.4
Sports, tourism & recreation	18.0	5.1	4.2	1.6	86.5	90.3	143.5	102.1	102.3	98.2	69.9	106.9	106.0	105.5
State administration & the judiciary	19.8	5.7	5.0	2.2	84.7	34.8	132.1	100.0	100.3	99.4	73.3	101.6	108.6	105.3
Finance & insurance	18.1	4.8	3.9	2.2	91.9	95.5	126.5	105.6	101.4	104.5	73.2	105.3	109.3	105.1

#### Incomes in non-socialized agriculture

Total in billions of zloties 859.8 249.5 214.7 97.3 63.7 86.7 115.4 99.7 96.8 119.7 84.3 88.1 95.7 101.9

#### Average monthly pensions

Total excluding farmers 9.3 2.6 2.3 1.1 87.2 92.2 143.9 104.0 100.0 104.9 79.3 101.5 104.3 99.0 <sup>1</sup>

#### Cost of living

In households of socialized economy employees	x	x	x	x	409.2	476.3	640.3	106.7	109.1	124.4	201.5	123.1	115.7	114.6
In households of farmers & with no self-sufficiency	x	x	x	x	429.3	499.2	657.9		108.3	127.8	203.3	125.3	114.7	115.0
In households of retirees & pensioners	x	x	x	x	403.9	468.3	591.4		109.9	119.5	211.5	118.1	115.3	116.4

1/ Our own estimate

Source: NALY ROCZNIK STATYSTYCZNY 1986, tables 91, 95, 99, 102, 103, 136; ROCZNIKI STATYSTYCZNE 1985, tables 187, 192, 219, 220, 229, 319; 1984, tables 178, 304; 1983, tables 176, 299; 1982 tables 133, 163; 1981, tables 153, 193, 293; 1980, tables 158, 203.

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CSO: 2600/603

## OFFICIAL DESCRIBES NEW PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

PM221808 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Ireneusz Sekula, chairman of the Social Security Agency (ZUS), by KAR correspondent Ludwik Burski; date, place not given]

[Text] [Burski] Mr Chairman, how well, in our opinion, is the Social Security Agency prepared for the increases in age and invalidity pensions to be introduced in September?

[Sekula] We have done everything that was necessary to issue almost 5 million decisions and follow them all with actual pension orders at the new, increased rates.

[Burski] Does that mean that the preliminary work has been completed?

[Sekula] The first payments of the increased age and invalidity pensions will be made on 1 September. To make that possible, all our work must be completed by mid-August.

[Burski] Have you got both the people and the computer techniques ready and prepared?

[Sekula] We have trained some 5,000 ZUS employees who will be directly involved in the pension increase campaign. At the 39 branch offices where the "warent" system is used additional data have been fed into the computers' memory to put the planned September pension increases into operation. We have made detailed arrangements with ZETO (Electronic Data Processing Service), setting out precise time schedules for the supply and processing of our particulars, the printing of the pension payment orders, and the forwarding of the latter to the Post Office.

[Burski] How do you know whether things are running according to schedule in the provinces?

[Sekula] The whole campaign is supervised and coordinated by command posts set up at the central headquarters as well as in every one of our branch offices. Members of the central command post visited all the branch offices in August, checking their state of preparation before the September operation.

[Burski] So the ZUS already knows what will be happening and how it will happen. Do your customers know these things too? Can you claim that all those who will benefit by the increases already know how much they will be getting?

[Sekula] In theory they do. The population has been familiar with the principles of the pension increases since 30 January this year, that is, since the Sejm passed the act on the revalorization of the majority of age and invalidity pensions. Over the past few months the media carried ample information on the principles according to which old benefits are to be reviewed and new ones calculated. We have been issuing information posters and leaflets on the subject.

[Burski] In that case I will phrase my question differently: When will old age pensioners and the recipients of invalidity pensions receive individual notices of their new pension rates?

[Sekula] A definite majority will be notified in September. Either at the same time as they receive their pension orders or slightly earlier. The format of the notification document has been changed. It gives the basic calculation of the amount of the pension and also contains information on the principles of pension increases.

[Burski] How many people will receive their new, increased pensions already in September?

[Sekula] Payments schedules prepared and issued by our branch offices indicate that 3.6 million increased pension payments are due to be made in September, this representing 90 percent of the total number.

[Burski] What about the remaining 10 percent?

[Sekula] The last of the new payments will be made on 15 October, that is, 15 days before the deadline. In any case, this will only happen at three branch offices: in Bilgoraj, Krakow, and Lublin, and the beneficiaries will make up slightly over 1 percent of the total. The remaining 13 branch offices will have finalized the operation by 10 October. Those who receive their pension in October will also be paid the balance for the September increase.

[Burski] Could you not try to fit them all in during September? Ten percent is not so very much.

[Sekula] It does not depend on the branch offices alone. We have two service contractors. One of those is ZETO. Its processing capacity differs from one voivodship center to the next. And the range of data to be processed in connection with the September increases is colossal. It also involves the printing of nearly 10 million notification documents and 5 million of pension order forms, along with reports, pension order lists, and transfer forms.

Our other contractor is the Post Office together with the General Savings Bank. The simplest solution would be to make pension payments once a month. But in the case of the major post office branches this would mean having to deliver 300,000 pension orders to customers in one day. The Post Office is not capable of that. That is why we have no less than seven pension payment dates [per month].

There is also another side to the question: I think that it will be better to pay the new pension rates in October and at the same time make up the balance for September than to make mistakes in haste and then have to correct these, to alter the payments, and so on. The dates approved for the existing payments schedule guarantee both that the work will be done quickly and that it will be done correctly.

[Burski] Mr Chairman, let us assume that a pensioner who has received his new-rate pension realizes that it differs from his own calculation of what he should be getting. What is the quickest way to clear up his doubts?

[Sekula] There are several ways to do this. The quickest is to telephone his own branch office or inspectorate, or to report to a ZUS office in person. He can also write a letter. He is legally entitled to appeal against the decision he has been given. The appeal must be heard within 2 months. If it is found that the appeal was justified and that the ZUS had acted in error, the error will then be corrected and the claimant will receive the adjusted payment together with an apology. If he is wrong, he will receive an explanation in which the grounds for the decision will be given. If he is still not satisfied, he can appeal to the Labor and Social Security Tribunal.

If we recall that in our recent revalorization operation in the spring, during which we handled nearly 6 million cases, we received some 9,000 queries including 400 formal complaints, we can probably safely assume that the present campaign will not bring in any large numbers of queries or complaints either. However, despite the fact that the number of queries we receive tends to decline, we attach great importance to clearing every doubt and answering every query and complaint. We are a service-providing agency and we are interested in turning out quality work which would be of good service to our customers.

[Burski] I wish the ZUS and, even more importantly, your pensioners, as few reasons as possible for any queries or complaints. Thank you for talking to me.

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CSO: 2600/7

## ENTERPRISE EXCESS RESERVES PROBLEM ADDRESSED

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 32, 10 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Dorota Duszek and Barbara Ganko-Wojtas: "What About the 1985 Reserves?"]

[Text] When deliveries are uncertain, enterprises accumulate reserves beyond their current needs. The effects of excess reserves are less severe than the lack of them and the danger that continuity of production will be interrupted.

Materials turnover should accumulate the raw and other materials available for the large circle of users. However, the reserves maintained there are insufficient to satisfy the needs of all enterprises. For years, excess reserves have been accumulated in production, and too few reserves in turnover. Which does not mean, that nothing is happening in regard to them.

## In the Economy as a Whole

In the economy as a whole, in 1985 for every 1,000 zlotys of sales almost one-fourth was committed in reserves. The amount of "freezing" of production assets remained about the same as the year before.

Reserves in the economy as a whole are greatly affected by the amount of reserves maintained in industry and construction, where almost 60 percent of their total are accumulated. In industry in 1985, for every 1,000 zlotys of sales, approximately 170 were committed in reserves of raw and other materials. The decline in the reserve-intensiveness of sales, as compared with 1984, permitted the release of funds, committed in reserves, amounting to 170 billion zlotys. Reserves greater than in industry overall were maintained in those branches which use highly processed raw materials, with a diverse assortment in individual groups (e.g., in the iron and steel industry, metals, machines, means of transportation, and building materials). In these branches the uncertainty of the availability of supplies and lack of complementary deliveries causes "freezing" of reserves of a few or several groups of products, if there is a shortage of even one complementary product. But despite the high reserve-intensiveness of sales, in the branches of industry discussed a declining tendency for 3 years already has been noted, which is good.

In construction, on the other hand, reserve-intensiveness (and the tieup of large amounts of materials and money) is steadily getting worse. Reserve-intensiveness in construction rose from 166 zlotys in 1984 to 180 zlotys per 1,000 zlotys in sales in 1985. The negative processes in the management of reserves in this sector of the economy intensified.

#### In Basic Materials

The differences in the reserves maintained are illustrated by indexes of reserves in days for selected groups of materials, calculated on the basis of consumption and reserves measured in natural units. On 31 December 1985, reserves of hot rolled products amounted to 86 days; steel pipe, 171; tinplate, 68; copper, 31; zinc, 20; lead, 42; aluminum, 20; and cement, 22 days.

It appears that the more complex the structure of assortment, the correspondingly larger the reserves. The steel-pipe reserves are sufficient to cover enterprise requirements for almost half a year; however, the reserves of copper or cement are adequate for scarcely a month. This is due mainly to disruptions of balance on the producer goods market and lack of complementarity of deliveries.

The large reserves are traced to the defective structure of their distribution; most of the reserves are accumulated at the buyers, as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Distribution Structure of Reserves

Item	Reserves per day		At buyers (in percent)		In turnover enterprises (in percent)	
	31-12-84	31-12-85	1984	1985	1984	1985
<b>Rolled products</b>						
(in thous. tons) .....	2,365.5	2,534.1	87.6	86.8	12.3	13.1
Steel tubing						
(in thous. km) .....	126.5	124.8	82.8	85.6	17.2	14.3
Cold-rolled steel sheet						
(in thous. tons) .....	265.5	262.8	85.0	83.9	15.0	16.1
Copper (in tons) .....	13,116.2	8,029.4	58.2	48.8	20.5	0.3
Zinc (in tons) .....	9,169.8	7,990.3	87.5	92.3	0.6	0.5
Aluminum (in tons) ....	5,747.0	5,586.5	88.2	97.4	3.6	0.9
Cement (in thous.tons). .	1,280.3	830.2	44.6	41.9	6.8	5.0

At the same time, the positive process of the drop in reserves at buyers (highly processed materials, also) is also noticed. This is shown in an analysis of the structure of distribution of reserves of 23 centrally balanced groups of materials. In 70 percent of the items examined, a drop in the amounts of reserves in the hands of buyers occurred in 1985, as compared with

the same period of the year before. However, in view of the present high level and the gradual rate of these transformations, these changes did not make for a distinct improvement in the structure of distribution of reserves in the economy.

The share of reserves in turnover organizations in reserves as a whole is not large. Regeneration of reserves in this element of the economy is still not widespread, the situation varies according to the different items in the assortment, and changes occur at different rates at different times.

The distribution structure of reserves of basic raw and other materials in industry and construction indicates essential differences in amounts of reserves. Reserves in construction are much higher than reserves in industry. Although in industry, reserves of basic raw and other materials meet enterprise requirements for a period of half a month in a homogenous assortment, and for almost 3 months in assortments which are highly processed, in construction, average reserves are enough for 5 months' consumption.

This attests to the low efficiency of the production-supplying process and the inadequate synchronization of deliveries and reserves with production requirements. Such a large amount of reserves has an adverse effect on overall management efficiency in construction.

#### In the Light of Cumulative Standards

Macroeconomic cumulative standards of reserves were established for materials covered by mandatory intervention in turnovers. It was the intent of the authors of this legal solution (the regulations covering this were amended twice; at present, Office of Materials Management Directive No 19, dated 2 September 1985, is in effect. It establishes the maximum level of reserves in the hands of buyers of materials covered by mandatory intervention in the particular sectors and branches of the economy) that it be an important instrument in improving the management of reserves, especially in reducing the amounts at the buyers. These standards are a binding guideline of sales policy for turnover organizations. But this does not mean that these organizations regard the standards as a uniform criteria for all. On the contrary, the producer-goods trade enterprises, as conditions and the buyers' specific management operations dictate, differentiate the reserves standards, at the same time making sure that the mandatory standard of large-scale reserves is not exceeded (within the subsector). The directive mentioned has not been in effect long enough to determine the effect of establishing large-scale standards on the way reserves are accumulated in the national economy.

An analysis of how the reserves are actually being accumulated, in comparison with standards, was conducted for 80 comparable amounts (i.e., groups of raw and other materials consumed by sectors and branches of the economy listed in the above-mentioned directive), shows that in 90 percent of the cases the amount of reserves, calculated in days, exceeds the amounts of the standard. In 32 of the amounts examined, the standard was exceed by over two-fold, and this pertained primarily to those groups of products with a broad assortment consumed in sectors and branches covered in the standardization of reserves.

This situation confirms our earlier observation regarding the negative impact that disruptions in the supply stream and disproportions in the development of coproduction facilities have on the amount of these reserves.

#### How Are Reserves Financed?

In 1985 in the national economy as a whole, as compared with the previous year, we see a slight increase in the share of prime funds in the financing of reserves. But large differences appear in this indicator in the basic sectors of the economy, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Share of Prime Funds in Reserves' Financing

Sector	Index of Coverage of Reserves By Prime Funds (in percent)	
	31 Dec 84	31 Dec 85
Industry .....	31.9	34.2
Construction .....	35.6	42.7
Transportation and communication .....	67.0	38.3
Trade .....	27.4	27.2
including:		
Domestic producer-goods trade .....	27.4	27.2

The growth of the share of prime funds in the financing of reserves in industry and in construction is accompanied by a decided decline in transportation and communication, and a small drop in trade, including producer-goods trade. A clearly low indicator of coverage of reserves with prime funds appears in trade (on 31 December 1985 it amounted to 27.2 percent in trade as a whole). That is why the noticeable drop in the size of indicator is not good. It points indirectly to the inadequate size of the turnover funds in this element of the economy.

Looking at all of the basic branches of industry in 1985, as compared with the same period the year before, the share of prime funds in the financing of reserves grew in almost 80 percent of the branches examined.

During the period discussed, the share of credits in the financing of turnover funds grew. Only in construction and trade overall did this indicator fall. In industry as a whole, however, the share of credit in financing turnover funds grew.

At the same time, a considerable fluidity of turnover funds in the economy appears, i.e., the large importance of amounts due and obligations, which is bad. The large share of amounts due in turnover funds (from 34.5 percent in

industry to 43.6 percent in trade) may indicate that the duration of all settlement-of-accounts operations is too long or that there is a lack of sufficient discipline in settling-up amounts due.

Also, approximately 26 percent of turnover funds in the economy in 1985 were financed by obligations (the lowest in construction, 19.4 percent, and the highest in trade, 31.3 percent).

Therefore, despite the noticeable, on the scale of the entire economy, slight decline in the share of fluid funds in the financing of reserves and amounts due, their share continues to be large. This is the result of the following: The accumulation, by enterprises, of reserves in amounts which exceed the level specified in the credit agreements signed with the bank; the lack of regularity in sales; the failure of suppliers to invoice deliveries on time; and the failure to collect penalties from debtors for payment delays.

#### The Effectiveness of Influence on Reserves

Economic instruments of influence on size and distribution of reserves are still not sufficiently effective.

The shortage of many materials and the uncertainty of availability of supplies and lack of regular deliveries, etc., which comes with it, produces a natural tendency for buyers to accumulate reserves, which means reduced availability. The effects of excess reserves continue to be less severe than the lack of them.

In this situation, those economic instruments (a policy for granting credit on reserves, the freedom, by the enterprise, to dispose of its prime funds, etc.), become important which take into account the peculiarities of the producer-goods enterprise and through certain preferences serve to reverse the negative tendencies in the reserves-distribution structure.

In 1986, two new basic regulations on crediting go into effect which amend the rules on granting turnover credits to organizations in the public sector. These are: Credit Instruction No 1/86 and a directive from the president of the Polish National Bank dated 17 January 1986 on credit policy guidelines for 1986.

The basic changes made in 1986 mainly come down to the fact that credit preferences will be granted to those enterprises whose management is efficient, and requirements as to enterprises which are inefficiently managed will be more stringent (a policy of selective crediting).

Credit Instruction No 1/86 is basically a modification of the provisions of the previous instruction No 1/84, amended in mid-1985. The principle changes are that the criterion for evaluating a credit rating will be the financial effectiveness (the financial statement) of the enterprise's operations, which guarantees that the credit will be repaid with interest. This means that unmeasurable concepts of management efficiency will be eliminated from the definition of a credit rating.

In addition, the maximum period for which a development credit (both for an increase in reserves connected with development as well as for an increase in value of reserves due to a price rise) will be granted, will be extended to 5 years, counting from the date that the credit agreement was signed.

The 1985 preferences for commodity turnover organizations in the form of lower interest for these organizations (6 percent) than for industry (12 percent) will be retained. This is a certain form of financing the regeneration of reserves in producer-goods trade. For this same purpose, these organizations have been given greater access to turnover credit. For example, section 52, point 2 of Credit Instruction 1/86 states that trade enterprises may be granted an annual credit for permanent needs up to an amount of the anticipated, to the end of that year, constant commitment of reserves in operating activities, not covered by anticipated prime funds in turnovers and regular obligations. Nevertheless, the share of interest on bank credits in the prime costs of producer-goods trade enterprises is high (about 10-30 percent), which is a certain obstacle to the concentration of reserves in the area of turnovers.

The decision that banks will give temporary credit to enterprises whose payments difficulties will be caused by a short-term, economically justified, growth in reserves, is a good one.

Enterprises will continue to be able to compete for converted credit; however, as of 1 April 1986 (i.e., the date that Credit Instruction 1/86 goes into effect) the bank may grant converted credit only to enterprises who take advantage of the annual credit for permanent needs.

Despite the many restrictions on the effectiveness of the influence of economic instruments on the management of reserves, mainly as a result of the existing state of availability of technical materials, further changes in this field should not be foregone.

In view of the complicated situation on the market for means of production, organizations which intervene mandatorily in turnovers have some important tasks. They relate primarily to such control over deliveries (amount, on-time deliveries) as would take into account the provisions of macroeconomic cumulative standards of reserves of raw and other materials.

An examination of the actual indicators of the rotation of reserves in days, in the hands of buyers, in light of macroeconomic standards of reserves, showed that a difficult situation appears in the materials groups which have a broad assortment, in which the actual indicators of reserves in days greatly exceeds (often two-fold and more) the standards indicator.

During the verification of the reserves standard, special attention should be given to this assortment group.

Unquestionably, it is extremely difficult to evaluate the correctness of the standards in view of the specific degree of their aggregation. The organizations which intervene mandatorily in turnovers, and have reliable

information and know the peculiarities of their buyers, have a large role in correctly setting the amounts.

It would be desirable for these organizations to have detailed information on how the basic economic amounts are established, amounts such as size of successive delivery lots, average delivery cycles, and amount of reserves at main buyers.

Such an examination should be conducted over a long term, e.g., 3 years. In addition, in determining the reserves standard, the mandatory-intervention organizations should, to a greater degree, take into account the peculiarities of the enterprises.

The standards fixed in that way could serve as a guideline for turnover organizations in controlling deliveries (e.g., postponing them, reducing delivery lots in case excess reserves appear), and should be consistently observed throughout the branches and sectors of the economy.

In view of the fact that turnover organizations, as middlemen between the buyer and seller, have broad knowledge on industry's production capacity, coproduction ties and technologies, etc., their coordinating role in the area of planning and balancing should be increased.

The thoughts presented above should help to increase the positive influence of the producer-goods system on the level of reserves.

We should realize, however, that if the solutions applied are to be effective, a state of relative balance on the producer-goods market must be achieved, thus eliminating the restrictions in turnovers of basic raw and other materials.

#### Final Conclusions

In view of the negative aspects, discussed above, of the formation of reserves, more must be done to eliminate or at least reduce these unfavorable tendencies by creating the appropriate incentives. The basic courses of action should involve:

1. The creation of conditions which would help to concentrate reserves in the area of turnovers by reducing the tax load of this sphere of the economy and leaving the entire amount of depreciation at the disposal of these enterprises.
2. The turnover enterprises, to whom mandatory intervention has been entrusted, should take action to reduce deliveries to those enterprises which maintain large reserves, or those enterprises in which an unwarranted growth of reserves is observed.
3. Those cumulative standards of reserves of raw and other materials, in which glaring disproportions appear between the size of the standard and the actual reserve, must be verified.

4. Measures aimed at developing wholesale producer-goods trade must be continued. These measures must be directed at expanding the materials base and the transport-production services offered by these organizations.
5. An attempt must be made to limit the use of the right of first purchase of state-controlled materials by turnover organizations.
6. In the area of bank credit policy, efforts should be made to see to it that the granting of credits depends to an increasingly larger degree on efficiency criteria. Greater access to credits should be provided to the producer-goods turnover sphere.

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## MIDYEAR PRODUCTION PICTURE DETAILED BY INDUSTRY

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 33, 17 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] Fuels and Energy

Out of a total of 66 important product groups whose production is counted in natural units (listed in the Main Office of Statistic's report on the first half of the current year), production in 41 of them grew more slowly during those 6 months than the average index, i.e., less than 5.4 percent, because that is what the average index of industrial production growth was (for the first half-year in fixed prices). However, production in 14 groups was lower than in the first 6 months of last year, and in some assortments, considerably lower. It is quite important that we take a closer look at these statistics because rather large differences appeared between the production growth rate indexes of specific groups, not only as compared with similar periods in the past, but also in relation to planned assumptions.

In the six product groups of the fuels and energy industry, three--hard coal, coke, and electrical energy--had a growth rate in the first 6 months of this year similar to that of the same period last year. Approximately 95 million tons were mined, i.e., 0.1 percent more than a year ago, 8.2 million tons of coke were produced, i.e., 0.2 percent more, and 1.3 percent more electrical energy. In each of these three groups, the coefficient of advancement of fulfillment of the National Annual Plan (NAP) slightly exceeded the working time lapse coefficient (which was 49.4 percent in the first half of this year). In hard coal mining, the figures were 0.3 points, in coke production, 1 point, and in electrical energy, 1.1 points.

It should be added that hard-coal mining in the first half of this year was 0.7 percent lower than in the same period in 1984, and 5.8 percent lower than in 1979; coke production was 2.3 percent lower than in 1984 and 17.5 percent lower than in 1979. On the other hand, electrical energy production was higher, in comparison to both 1984 (by 3.2 percent), and 1979 (by almost 20 percent).

More and more electrical energy is being produced from brown coal, much more of which is being mined. In the first half of this year, 33 million tons were mined, compared to 28 million tons a year ago (a 15.4 percent increase), 25 million tons 2 years earlier, and 19 millions tons in the first half of 1979.

The advancement of NAP fulfillment in brown coal mining exceeded the time lapse coefficient by 3.5 points in the first half of this year.

However, natural gas production dropped (5.7 percent) over that of a year ago. The NAP for 1986 provided for a drop of 3.7 percent, which means plan fulfillment advancement slightly exceeded (by 0.8 points) the time lapse coefficient. Gas production was 3.5 percent lower than during the same period in 1984, and about 17 percent lower than in 1979.

Crude oil processing also dropped from 6.9 million tons in the first half of this year, to 6.7 million tons (by 2.8 percent). In comparison with the first half of 1984, it was slightly higher (0.3 percent), but in comparison with the first half of 1979, it was 17 percent lower. The advancement of NAP fulfillment in 1986, in which a small growth of crude oil processing (by 0.6 percent) was assumed, was lower than the time lapse coefficient (2.9 points).

Almost the entire delay in advancement of this year's plan fulfillment for crude oil processing was expressed in the form of reduced (approximately 20 percent) production of heating oil, in respect to which the NAP fulfillment advancement in the first half of this year was 6.3 points lower than the time lapse coefficient.

#### Metallurgical Industry

In the group of products in the metallurgical industry (whose production counted in natural units was shown in the Main Office of Statistic's report for the first half of this year), the highest growth (8.9 percent) was recorded in the case of crude steel. The amount of steel produced (8.7 million tons), thanks to this increase, in the first half of this year was about 5 percent higher than in the same period in 1984 (8.3 million tons), and about 9 percent lower than in 1979 (9.4 million tons).

The production of rolled products also rose considerably (5.4 percent), amounting to 6.1 million tons. But as compared with the first half of 1984, this was somewhat lower (by about 0.1 million tons, 1.4 percent), and in comparison with 1979, a production drop of approximately 9 percent.

Steel tubing production (121,500 kilometers) was 0.6 percent higher than during the first half of last year, and approximately the same as in 1979. Advancement of NAP fulfillment (51.2 percent) was 0.8 percent higher than the time lapse coefficient (49.4 percent).

In the nonferrous metallurgical products group, production of electrolytic copper and lead rose a little over 2 percent (2.1 percent, to be precise) in the first half of this year. As a result, production of electrolytic copper (197,000 tons) was 3.2 percent higher than in the first half of 1984 and 24 percent higher than in 1979. However, lead production (44,100 tons) was 2.8 percent higher than in 1981 and about 15 percent lower than in 1979. Advancement of NAP fulfillment in the first half-year in electrolytic copper production exceeded the time lapse coefficient by 1.5 points, and in lead production, by 3.1 points. Production of primary aluminum (23,600 tons) in the first half-year was 0.8 percent higher than the first 6 months of last

year, 1.7 percent higher than in 1984, and 53 percent lower than in 1979. Advancement of NAP fulfillment in the first half-year exceeded the time lapse coefficient by 0.2 points.

Zinc production (86,600 tons) did not increase over that of last year. It was 3.5 percent lower than in the first half of 1984, and approximately 21 percent lower than in 1979. Advancement of NAP fulfillment in the first 6 months of this year was 1.6 points lower than the time lapse coefficient.

#### Electrical Machines Industry

In the group of products in the electrical machines industry listed in the mid-year statistical report, ship production showed a particularly high growth in comparison with the same period last year (over 100 DWT). Shipyard production amounted to about 235,000 DWT, compared with 91,000 DWT in the first 6 months of last year, which meant a growth of approximately 159 percent. But in the second half of last year, ship production reached 480,000 DWT. For there to be a growth in this production for the entire year, production must be higher in the second half-year than in the first half-year.

Thanks to the high growth rate, ship production in the first half of this year was higher (20 percent) than in the first half of 1979 (195,000 DWT). In the first half of last year, it was 54 percent lower than in 1979, and about 60 percent lower than in 1984.

In the other products of the electrical machines industry, the production of computer systems and computer equipment showed a high growth rate (about 33 percent), integrated circuits (about 19 percent), other semiconductor elements (about 9 percent). Production of numerically controlled machines grew approximately 16 percent, and electric spinning machines about 6 percent. At the same time, production of plastic forming machines dropped (by 31 percent) compared to the first half of last year, and by 42 percent compared with the same period in 1979. Lathe production fell by about 7 percent compared to last year, and about 31 percent compared to 1979.

Washing-machine production in the first half year was higher (10 percent), including automatics (3 percent higher). Refrigerator production rose 4.4 percent. But in comparison with the first half-year of 1984, production of washing machines was only 5 percent higher, and of refrigerators, even lower, by about 2 percent. As compared with the first half of 1979, washer production was 2 percent higher, and refrigerator production 25 percent lower.

During the first half of this year, 1.2 percent more farm machines, equipment and tools were produced than a year ago, and about 3 percent less than two years ago (approximately the same as in the first half-year of 1983), but much more (about 44 percent) than in the first half-year of 1979. Approximately 8 percent more automobiles were produced than a year earlier, about 8 percent more than two years ago, and about 13 percent less than in the first half of 1979. Truck production was 0.8 percent lower than a year ago, and about 9 percent lower than in the first half of 1979.

In the production of radio receivers, a growth of 4.2 percent was recorded in the first half-year, compared with last year, and a drop of about 10 percent compared to 1979. Television production grew 7 percent and dropped 30 percent for the comparable periods, except that as compared with 1979, the share of color television sets grew.

#### Chemical Industry

The products which showed a high growth rate in the chemical industry were primarily the nitrogenous fertilizers. Approximately 713,000 tons were produced (this includes mixed fertilizers calculated in terms of pure ingredient), compared to 543,000 tons in the first half of last year, and 692,000 tons in the first half of 1984. True, compared with 1985 this production grew 31 percent, but compared with the same period 2 years earlier, it was only 3 percent higher. Advancement of fulfillment of the NAP for 1986, which was 46.7 percent after the first half-year, was lower than the time lapse coefficient (the working-time lapse coefficient in the first half of this year was 49.4 percent).

The production of phosphatic fertilizers in the first half-year was lower than that of the nitrogenous fertilizers (phosphatic production rose 7 percent). But the production of phosphatic fertilizers did not fluctuate in the preceding years as did the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. In the first half of this year, it was 13 percent higher than in 1984, and 10 percent higher than in 1983. It was also 10 percent higher than in 1979. Advancement of fulfillment of NAP in the production of phosphatic fertilizers (52 percent in the first half-year) exceeded the time lapse coefficient by 2.6 points.

In the first half-year, production of detergents also grew (approximately 27 percent). Compared with 1984, this production was about 39 percent higher and much higher (about 42 percent) than in the first half of 1979. This is a field, therefore, in which fluctuations in production did not occur after 1983.

Another group of products in the chemical industry which showed a gradual growth in production were the pharmaceutical articles. In the first half-year their production grew by 12.2 percent and was 26 percent higher than 2 years earlier and 43 percent higher than 3 years earlier. And in comparison with 1979, it was almost double.

The remaining important chemical products were produced in quantities only slightly higher than a year ago, or even lower.

Sulfur production was 2.4 percent higher than a year earlier, and lower (5 percent) than 2 years earlier, and (2 percent) than 3 years earlier. Compared with 1979, scarcely 1 percent more was produced, while in the first half of 1984, production was 6 percent higher.

There was a slight (2.1 percent) increase in production of synthetic fibers. Compared with the first half of 1984, production was 0.8 percent higher, and compared to the same period in 1983, it was 5.5 percent higher (compared to 1979, 13 percent higher). Production of all chemical fibers in the first

half-year was scarcely 0.5 percent higher, and 0.7 percent lower than in 1984. Compared with 1979, 1.8 percent more was produced in the first half-year.

In the first half of this year, 0.6 percent more plastics were produced than a year earlier, and 6.1 percent less than in 1984. Compared to 1979, plastics production was 24 percent higher (but in 1984 it was 33 percent higher). On the other hand, production of synthetic rubber dropped (7.1 percent) and tires (1.4 percent), compared with last year's first-half production. This included tractor tire production, which fell 7.9 percent. Compared with 2 years earlier, 3.3 percent less synthetic rubber was produced, 4.4 percent fewer tires overall, and 11 percent fewer tractor tires. Compared to 1979, rubber production was 9 percent lower, and tires overall higher by 4 percent.

#### Timber and Paper Industry

A large growth was recorded in the timber industry in the production of fiberboard (16.2 percent). Compared with 2 years earlier, this growth is lower because this production fell 6.5 percent in the first half of this year and grew only slightly in the first half of 1984 (0.8 percent). Thus it was 9 percent higher in the first half of this year than in the same period in 1984 (10 percent higher than in 1983). Compared to the first half-year of 1979, it was 4 percent higher this year.

The production of planed board and particle board in this half-year rose by 4.2 percent and production of furniture grew 4.4 percent. There were not the fluctuations in the production of these products in the last 3 years as there were in the production of fiberboard, which meant that their production growth, compared to 1984 and 1983, was higher (in the case of particle board it was over 10 percent, and furniture, 18 percent). Particle board production was 41 percent higher in the first half of this year than in 1979, and furniture, 33 percent higher..

Cardboard production rose 2.2 percent in the first half of this year and was 2 percent lower than in 1984 and 1.4 percent higher than in 1983. Compared to 1979, 8 percent less cardboard was produced.

In the paper industry in the first half-year, the production of both paper and cardboard grew, paper by 7.3 percent and cardboard by 5.2 percent. Compared with the same period in 1984,, this production rose slightly less: 6.8 percent more paper was produced, and 5 percent more cardboard. Compared with the first half of 1979, paper production was about 18 percent higher, and cardboard production about 1.1 percent lower.

#### Construction Materials

Although production of these basic building materials in the first half-year was higher than a year earlier (in the first case by 6.9 percent, and in the second case by 5.4 percent), compared to 1984 and also to 1983, it was much lower. In the first half of last year, approximately 17 percent less cement was produced than in 1984, and 15 percent less than in 1983. Compared to the same period in 1984, cement production in the first half-year, therefore, was 9 percent lower, and compared to 1983, 7.6 percent lower.

Compared to the same period in 1979, cement production in the first half of this year was 30 percent lower.

## TRANSPORT MINISTER ON USSR INTEREST IN RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Janusz Kaminski, Minister of Transportation, by Henryk Chadzynski]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, I continue to remain impressed by the international exhibit, "Railroad Transport-86" in Szczerbina near Moscow, in which the Polish exposition also aroused interest. But I would like to ask you to tell me, not only as minister but also as chairman of the permanent Commission on CEMA Transportation Affairs, your broader thoughts on trends in railroad engineering in the socialist countries, in the light of the Moscow exhibit.

[Answer] What was shown there, and particularly the domination of electronics, clearly shows that railroad transport is undergoing an overall transformation. This became most evident in the exhibit of the host country, but it is also a world trend. Even in such countries as the FRG, where the domination of automobile transportation seemed to be permanent, larger amounts of money are now being allocated for railroad projects than for expansion of highways. In the Soviet Union, for totally different reasons, a railroad rebirth is taking place, but this will now be a totally different railroad.

[Question] What is responsible for this metamorphosis?

[Answer] Up to now, transportation has encountered a distinct human barrier, a materials barrier. We know that for years all countries have felt the acute shortage of technical equipment for the needs of the railroads. Now, when we see such economic acceleration in the Soviet Union, and in other countries also, when Soviet potential and production is expected to double within the next 15 years, transport must make this possible.

But we cannot expect railroad transport and under USSR and Polish conditions it plays a very fundamental role, to double its haulage unless some very basic changes are made in it. We simply cannot expect to double the number of our freight cars or our locomotives. In the face of this clear obstacle--the limits of raw and other materials and energy, the metamorphosis of transportation has become inevitable.

[Question] Has the Soviet Union already undertaken some practical endeavors, especially in those industries which are critical in the expansion and modernization of railroads?

[Answer] Not only is the scope of the plans impressive, but also the method of approach. A joint resolution of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers was passed in which the transportation modernization program in the 5-year plan just beginning was approved. At the same time, roles for the particular branches of industry were assigned, and even for the factories, in order for this program to have material and technical support. And that is why the exhibit in Szczerbina near Moscow was a kind of announcement of this railroad metamorphosis.

It was not by accident that at the Soviet exposition, that part dominated which makes up the electronic and machine support, on which the formation of a new railroad will be based. It will have much more powerful means of traction, a much greater hauling capacity, in short, the engineering components will have a longer life and be more efficient. And operation will also be more intensive, which is not possible without electronics, because electronics has to not only sense the condition of the tracks, control the safety equipment and traffic, but also control the work of the traction vehicles. The main effort of the designers is directed at extending the life of the rolling stock, at the new generation of locomotives, the traffic safety equipment, and at improving reliability. The operations facilities must also be modernized. Finally, the entire electronic arsenal will provide greater train speed and increase the frequency of traffic.

[Question] How did the Polish exhibit look in the light of the exposition at Szczerbina? Did what we displayed arouse the interest of the hosts? What did you learn as you were escorting the USSR Minister of Railroads, Nikolai Konaryev, around on Polish Day, and Premier Ryzkow, a few days later?

[Answer] Our presentation in Moscow was rather unconventional. It was an expansion of an exhibit which we showed 2 years earlier at a special "Interrail-84" exposition in Poznan. We simply tried to show primarily that which serves to maintain and repair means of transportation and equipment for railroads. We also displayed some of the latest diagnostic equipment which, e.g., with the use of microprocessors, studies the effect of rolling stock on rails. Equipment for outfitting and repair was a new item, e.g., a robot for replacing wheel set rings..

There was also an extensive electronics arsenal combined with the "Camac" computer system, which may be used in a special diagnostic train. Finally, there was a set of model locomotives, which was of historical interest. The Polish exhibit met with great interest. Anyway, we were the only ones, besides the hosts, who had arranged a separate national pavillion. Judging from the questions asked by the distinguished USSR state activists whom you named, as well as the specialists who came in droves to the exhibit from all of the railroad districts of the Soviet Union, and from other countries also, the interest in what our Ministry of Transportation institutions as well as our industrial plants showed, was enormous. The very first questions indicated that we can expect some very important orders.

[Question] What is the general conclusion from all of this for the Polish producers of railroad equipment?

[Answer] First of all, that a new and beneficial export specialty may come out of this. Up to now we were known as an exporter of rolling stock. Now there is a chance for large-scale production of railroad equipment loaded with electronics, therefore containing less raw and other materials, and because of that, more engineering ideas and skilled labor. It would be worthwhile for us, therefore, to make a general review of everything that we can and should produce on a larger scale, not only with our own needs in mind, but also for export, especially to the absorptive Soviet market.

The Moscow exhibit showed that a rebirth of railroad transportation also means a rebirth of the inspirational role of this field of transportation for various fields of industry. Railroad transportation is again one of the carriers of technical progress, and it would be well for us to take advantage of it, for export purposes also.

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CSO: 2600/667

## BRIEFS

MEETING ON FOOD SUPPLIES--Premier Zbigniew Messner participated in a meeting of the team dealing with production matters and supplies for the domestic market. The participants discussed the supply of basic food articles, especially meat and meat products, edible fats, milk, and cereal products. They also assessed the supply of and the organization of the population's purchases of agricultural produce, and the trading enterprises' gathering and storing of winter reserves. The premier emphasized the need to exact personal responsibility from the management cadre at all levels of the economic and state administration. He also stated that supplying the population especially with basic food articles, and the functioning of trade and services, is constantly at the government's center of attention and work. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 86] /9604

NEW FINANCE UNDERSECRETARY--The Council of Ministers chairman, on the finance minister's recommendation, has recalled Jan Dziewonski from the post of undersecretary of state at that ministry. The Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Slawomir Marczuk to the vacant post. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA--On the eve of the visit by the Polish leader, there was a meeting of the Polish-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Ulaanbaatar. A positive assessment of cooperation to date was made. A trade protocol for next year was signed. On the Polish side, the commission meeting was chaired by head of the office of the Council of Ministers, General Michael Janiszewski; and on the Mongolian side, by Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suran. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 2600/7

## CHANGES IN WORK FORCE STRUCTURE DISCUSSED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 28 11 Jul 86 pp 9-10; No 30  
25 Jul 86 pp 9-12

[Articles by Dr Ion Pacuraru: "Quantitative and Qualitative Changes in Work Force Structure," Parts I and II]

[Text] Part I

The Romanian Communist Party's policy of modernizing and developing the economy and of promoting further advancement of science, education, and culture has led to profound changes in all areas of Romanian society. These changes have been reflected in significant modification of labor force structure. These changes, which are directly related to economic development, have been decisively influenced by the evolution of the social division of labor, the increase in production forces, the change in relationships between structural factors, and the increase in the productivity of social labor. At the same time, the significant changes that have taken place in labor force structure have had a profound impact on more rational and more efficient utilization of labor resources and faster growth of labor productivity and have represented an essential factor in economic and social progress.

### Changes in the Socioprofessional Structure of the Labor Force

The process of industrialization of the country, and on this basis development of all sectors of the national economy at a fast pace, have created the preconditions for full employment of labor resources and more efficient utilization of these resources. Socialist industrialization has imparted a dynamic character to growth and more rational distribution of production forces and development of all sectors of the national economy, thereby creating conditions for increase in the extent of employment of labor resources. The thousands of factories and plants that have started operation, the development and modernization of existing enterprises, the extensive construction, the fast-paced development of production services and of services intended for the public, etc have each year absorbed new labor force contingents, causing constant increase in the number of gainfully employed persons.

As a result, the number of gainfully employed persons at the end of 1985 reached 10.6 million. Inclusion in this category of young persons of employable age (pupils and students) now undergoing training brings the total to 11.5 million, in comparison to 8.66 million in 1950. The gainfully

employed population accordingly represents about 88 percent of the total labor resources. This is one of the highest employment percentages in the world.

More than 5.5 million jobs have been created during the years of socialist construction, more than 80 percent of them during the last 20 years. This has ensured that the entire natural excess population of employable age, along with a significant number of persons employed at home, will be drawn into the field of labor. It should be pointed out that the new jobs have been created in the non-agricultural sectors, and industry in particular, that is, where manpower is more efficiently utilized and labor productivity is higher.

Analysis of the quantitative growth of the employed population into its component elements reveals significant changes in the structure of this population indicating more rational and more efficient use of the labor force. The remarkable progress made in the process of industrialization, modernization, and carrying out the cultural revolution has brought about profound changes in the socioprofessional structure of the population. As the socialist production relationships have expanded, an increasing part of the population fit for work has been drawn to the socialist sector of the national economy. While in 1950 the labor force employed in the socialist sector represented only 26 percent of total employment, following completion of introduction of the cooperative system into agriculture during the first half of the 1970's this figure rose to 94 percent and has remained at approximately this level since that time.

The increase in the gainfully employed population has been due to radical changes in the socioprofessional structure of the labor force, especially as regards the ratio of the two main socioprofessional categories, worker personnel and the peasantry. While the first category had grown by nearly 5.5 million in 1985 since 1950 (by a factor of more than 3.6), the second had decreased by more than 3.5 million persons (-58 percent). Consequently, the share of worker personnel in the total gainfully employed population rose from 25 percent in 1950 to more than 72 percent in 1985, while the share of the peasantry dropped from 72 percent to around 24 percent over the same period.

The number of laborers in the work force has grown, from 1.223 million in 1950 to 6.084 million in 1985. As a result of this fast growth, there has been constant increase in the share of laborers both in the total number of labor personnel and in the total number of gainfully employed persons as a whole. Thus, while in 1950 laborers represented only 14.6 percent of the total gainfully employed population, in 1985 this percentage was 57.4 percent. It should be pointed out that the number of laborers in the national economy has doubled since 1965. These figures are profoundly significant, demonstrating that over the last 2 decades the working class has become a major productive force of society in numerical terms as well. We feel it to be important to point this out inasmuch as, in effect, the Romanian working class became a major productive force of society toward the end of the first 10 years of socialist construction, when, although it represented only approximately 20 percent of the total gainfully employed labor force, it generated more than one-half of the national income. The proportional increase in the working class was accomplished both by employing

members of this class and especially by drawing other socioprofessional categories, peasants in particular, into it.

The substantial growth of the working class and the process of its increasingly strong assertion as a major productive force of the country represent not only a remarkable quantitative leap but a qualitative one as well, with many positive implications for the economic and social development of the country. The intensive industrialization process has caused the greatest increase in number of workers to be recorded in industry. The number of industrial workers rose from 640,000 in 1950 to 3.172 million in 1985, that is, by a factor of nearly 5. The largest increases have been registered in the key sectors of industry marked by high technology and labor productivity: machinebuilding and metalworking, chemistry, electric and thermal energy, and metallurgy, sectors employing 50 percent of the total number of industrial workers. This fact demonstrates that workers play a decisive part in determining the pace of development and the quality and efficiency of social labor.

The most dynamic changes have been recorded by women in the process of socioprofessional modification of the work force structure. It is to be noted in this connection that the increase in the number of female worker personnel over the last 20 years has outstripped the increase in the number of males, women having contributed more than 52 percent to the total growth of worker personnel. As a result, the share of women in the total number of worker personnel has risen to 39.4 percent, in comparison to 27.6 percent in 1965. As regards the peasantry, although the rate of decline in the degree of employment of women in this socioprofessional category is lower in the aggregate, it nevertheless represents around 54 percent of the total decrease. Consequently, we are witness to a process of rapid reduction of difference in configuration of the socioprofessional employment structure of women and men.

#### Evolution of the Work Force Structure by Sectors and Branches

A general picture of the changes that have taken place in the structure of work force employment is provided by the evolution of this structure in the three sectors of the national economy, primary (agriculture and forestry), secondary (industry and construction), and tertiary (transportation and telecommunications, commerce, public utilities, education, science, health care, social welfare, administration, etc).

In the aggregate the primary sector, as a result of modernization and intensive development of agriculture and provision of farm machinery and agricultural chemicals, has reduced its employment of manual labor by more than one-half, thereby supplying the bulk of the manpower needs of the other sectors of the national economy. In comparison to 1950, when 74.1 percent of the gainfully employed population worked in agriculture, less than 29 percent is currently employed in this sector. The process of freeing the work force from agriculture and channeling it toward the other sectors, and the industrial ones in particular, has affected primarily men and the younger population. This has led to feminization and aging of the population employed in this sector, with negative consequences for professional qualification and the extent of participation in agricultural operations.

The secondary sector has experienced the most rapid work force growth, receiving around two-thirds of the total number of newly created jobs in the non-agricultural sectors. As a result, the share of the population employed in this sector has increased substantially, from 14.2 percent in 1950 to 44.2 percent in 1985. The evolution of the work force employed in the two component branches of the secondary sector reflects a much greater decrease in construction over the last 10 years, despite an increase of investment volume in absolute terms and in the light of a tendency toward decline in the rate of growth of the population employed in the two subsectors.

Examination of the dynamics of work force growth by component subsectors of industry and construction reveals that the tendency toward decline in growth is the result of the extensive structural changes taking place in these sectors. Thus, the highest growth of worker personnel in industry over the 1950-1984 period were recorded in the process sectors, with the chemical industry in first place (increase by a factor of 12), followed by machinebuilding and metalworking (by a factor of 7.4), glassware, porcelain, and glazed pottery (by a factor of 6), the garment industry (by a factor of 6), and the lowest in energy and fuel (by a factor of 1.4). Consequently, the share of worker personnel in the first sector in total industry increased in the machinebuilding industry from 21.3 percent in 1950 to 36.2 percent in 1984, in chemistry from 2.6 percent to 7.2 percent, in the garment industry from 4.2 to 6 percent, and in glassware, porcelain, and glazed pottery from 1.3 to 1.7 percent. It has remained at approximately the same level or has declined in the other sectors (in the timber and wood processing industry by 7.8 points, fuel by 3.7 points, the food industry by 1.6 points, and in the leathergoods, glassware, and footwear industry by 1.6 points).

The arrival of the energy and raw materials crisis resulted in the setting of major goals for the mining industry and in higher employment in this sector. Thus, in the fuel industry there was movement from negative growth of the number of worker personnel during the 1966-1970 5-year plan to growth of 28 percent in the 1970's, and the trend has persisted in the current decade.

Examination of the evolution of labor employed in construction by individual categories of operations reveals that in construction performed under contract, which accounts for the bulk of activities in this sector, the number of labor personnel rose steadily up to the end of the 1970's, and then started to drop in 1979. This phenomenon is due, firstly, to concentration of investment activities in a smaller number of projects, and, secondly, to increase in the extent of industrial-scale production of material components of structures.

The number of persons employed in the tertiary sector has risen steadily, in close correlation with the greater needs of the national economy and the population and with the higher potential for satisfying these needs. The number of persons employed in the branches making up this sector has varied, with the material services generally outstripping the non-material ones. Thus, while in transportation and telecommunications the share of the gainfully employed population grew by 4.6 points over the period analyzed, in commodity distribution by 3.4 points, and in public utilities administration by 3.3 points, the increase in science has been 2.7 points,

only around 4 points in education, culture, art, health care, social welfare, and physical culture taken together, and employment in administration has decreased 60 percent.

The trend toward growth of employment in the tertiary sector is a natural and progressive process intensifying in step with the economic and social development of the country. This is due primarily to the needs of development of material production against the background of the progress made by modern science and technology, which require rapid development of education, science, etc, and secondarily to elevation of the material and cultural standard of living of the people, this necessarily resulting in growth of the services to be provided by art, culture, health care, public utilities administration, etc.

## Part II

### Structural Changes with Profound Regional Implications

Profoundly significant changes have taken place in labor force structure from the regional viewpoint. The policy promoted by the RCP, especially after the 9th Congress, of balanced, harmonious development of the economy, rational distribution of production forces over the entire territory of the country, and maximum utilization of material and human resources has led to elimination of the economic and social imbalances existing between different areas of the country and elevation of the standard of living and culture of the entire people. Industry has made its way into all districts, revolutionizing the way of life of the people and changing economic and social structures. All this is reflected in the regional evolution and structure of the labor force. While the number of workers for the country as a whole had increased by a factor of 1.9 in 1983 relative to 1965, the growth of the labor force was much more rapid in the districts which had been underdeveloped in the past: in Salaj by a factor of 3.1, Bistita-Nasaud 2.9, Botosani and Olt 2.8, Buzau and Vaslui 2.7, Covasna 2.6, Dimbovita, Giurgiu, and Vilcea by a factor of 2.5, etc.

A process has consequently taken place of decrease in the differences between districts from the viewpoint of number of workers per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1984 there were on the average 267 workers per 1,000 inhabitants; this average was exceeded in 17 districts (Alba, Arad, Arges, Brasov, Braila, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Galati, Harghita, Hunedoara, Mures, Prahova, Sibiu, Timis, Tulcea).

The differences between the individual districts are decreasing, with the lower ranking districts moving rapidly toward the higher ones. While in 1965 the number of workers per 1,000 inhabitants was below 200 in 33 districts, this was the case in only 6 districts in 1984. We believe that no comment is needed. As in the case of the general situation, in the country as a whole and in individual districts the great majority of workers are to be found in industry. The worker is thus becoming an increasingly dynamic factor in life in all areas of the country.

Socialist industrialization has given strong impetus to migration of the work force from rural areas to the cities, a circumstance also reflected in increase in the number and size of cities, the urban population, and

the share of the latter in the total population of the country. Thus, the number of municipalities and cities rose from 163 in 1965 to 237 in 1985, and the urban population increased over the same period from 6.4 million to 11.7 million inhabitants, its share of the total population rising from 33.7 percent in 1965 to 52.3 percent in 1983. The work force, and laborers in particular, have in effect been the major factor in the development of Romanian cities.

At the same time, there has been a sharp increase in the number of workers in rural areas. This is explained by the appearance and swift development of professions necessitated by the processes of mechanization and industrialization of agriculture, expansion agricultural product processing activities, and establishment of industrial units and industrial services in rural areas. The most important factor in increase in the number of workers in rural areas is employment in non-agricultural activities, and industrial and construction activities in particular, of a large number of peasants who have not left to live in the cities and worker centers where they are employed.

The ever more sharply defined division of labor and the broadening of social relations have led to great increase in rural areas in the number of persons with a twofold employment status. On the one hand workers, and to an increasing extent teachers and technical-economic and administrative personnel in rural areas also work in agriculture, and on the other many peasants work during the agricultural off-season in private industry, which is experiencing considerable growth in the countryside.

#### Qualitative Changes in Educational and Skill Levels

The quantitative changes taking place in the work force structure have been accompanied by radical qualitative changes reflected in sharp elevation of the educational and skill levels of the work force, its composition, and in modernization and increased versatility of workers. Simultaneously with the increase in the proportions of worker personnel, and outstripping this process in keeping with the economic and social development needs of the country, special effort has been made for continued elevation of the level of instruction and technical-vocational training of workers. This qualitative aspect of increase in labor personnel has become increasingly important along with development of the national economy, introduction of new equipment and advanced technology, and outfitting of the national economy with increasingly modern machinery and equipment. Vocational technical and scientific training of manpower has been based on acquisition by the entire population of a high level of instruction and general culture facilitating the assimilation of technical knowledge, vocational training, and ongoing improvement in worker skills.

Over the last 2 decades Romanian schools have educated large contingents of well trained cadres for all sectors of the economy, totalling 3.42 million workers and foremen and 625,500 specialists with advanced training. There has consequently been significant elevation of the skill level of the work force and important changes have taken place in the trade and professional structure. Thus, in 1983 the number of skilled workers amounted to 5.291 million and represented 86.6 percent of the total labor force. The

most significant element in worker skill improvement is change in the skill structure, in the form of substantial elevation of the general skill level.

In addition to the far from negligible quantitative aspects of worker skill characteristics in the stage analyzed, there are qualitative aspects associated with the essential nature of qualification and the level of such qualification. Only to a very small extent was it possible 20 years ago to meet the increasing needs for skilled workers with vocational and technical education, even though such education was in the midst of development and improvement. For these reasons, resort was made to simpler forms more accessible to enterprises for training the skilled workers needed, specifically, qualification courses and on-the-job training providing a relatively low level of knowledge. These forms do, of course, permit mastery of practical skills but do not offer a volume of theoretical and technological knowledge sufficient for performance of highly complex operations or the possibility of rapid adaptation to changes occurring in the structure of production and social labor as a result of promotion of technical and scientific progress. Because of the ever greater needs for skilled workers and the fact that most laborers have come from rural areas, qualification courses and on-the-job training continue to figure prominently in worker training. At the same time, as vocational training and vocational education in lyceums continue to expand, an increasing number of workers are being qualified by means of these clearly superior forms.

In addition, the largest increases in the number of skilled have been made with these forms. While the number of workers qualified in schools of the secondary or post-secondary type was 22 times higher in 1983 than in 1964, and the number of those qualified in vocational schools 5 times higher, the number of those qualified by on-the-job training has declined 18 percent. All this has led to increase in the percentage of workers qualified in higher forms of education. In 1983 they represented 42 percent of the total number of skilled workers, in comparison to 15.6 percent in 1964. It is to be added that some trades of low complexity associated with the performance of manual operations and requiring heavy physical exertion have disappeared, being replaced by rapidly developing new trades and professions, such as electronic technician, chemical equipment operator, etc. The intensive industrialization of the country has taken the entire production complex in new directions (new sectors or subsectors, new production processes, new sources of raw materials, and new processing equipment), stimulating ongoing improvement in the skill structure of the labor force and continuous adaptation of this structure to the requirements of progress.

The vigorous development of lyceum and higher education has ensured rapid increase in the number of cadres with secondary and higher education and has led to profound changes in personnel structure in keeping with the needs of the national economy. In 1984, more than 26 percent of worker personnel had secondary or higher education, and the number of such personnel had almost tripled since 1964.

Of the total number of cadres with higher education as of 30 September 1983, 46 percent had received technical training, 24.4 percent academic university education, 12.8 percent economic training, and 8 percent medical and pharmaceutical education. The number of engineers has grown at an especially fast pace over these years. There were 211,000 engineers (not

counting assistant engineers) employed in the economy in 1983, nearly 3 times more than in 1964.

#### Increased Efficiency in Use of Labor Resources

The changes occurring in the evolution and structure of the labor force employed in the national economy and the substantial improvement in the quality of labor have resulted in more efficient use, and because of the greater contribution made by labor, to development of the economic potential of the country. The fundamental criterion applied for assessing the efficiency of use of the main production force of society is increase in the productivity of social labor, which became a central concern following the 9th Congress of the RCP in building a modern economy, steady development of production forces, and elevation of the material and cultural standard of living of the people on this basis. The centerpiece of the strategy of economic and social development, increase in labor productivity, has represented the decisive factor in enlarging the economic potential of the country. As a result, labor productivity in the economy as a whole increased by a factor of 3.8 in 1984 relative to 1964 in industry, by a factor of about 3 in construction and agriculture, and by 1.8 in transportation and telecommunications.

The increase in the productivity of social labor by a factor of 3.8 between 1965 and 1984 unquestionably demonstrates substantial growth of efficiency in use of the labor force. The fact that labor productivity for the economy as a whole has risen more in the major sectors of material production is a result of the major structural changes made in the distribution of manpower among the sectors. The increase in the percentage of the population employed in industry, the sector in which labor productivity is far higher, has made a decisive contribution to greater efficiency in labor force employment in the other sectors. On the basis of the increase in the gainfully employed population, social labor productivity has contributed more than 90 percent to the increase in the national income over this period. This contribution is much greater in agriculture, from which major transfers of manpower have been made to the other sectors, and to industry in particular.

The changes made in the level of provision of equipment and in the employment and skill structure of the labor force in different sectors of material production, and especially in industry and agriculture, have led to appreciable reduction of the differences in the labor productivity levels reached in these sectors. According to our calculations, the labor productivity level per person employed in industry was in 1965 twice as high as in construction, 5 times higher than in agriculture, and 2.4 times higher than in transportation and telecommunications, while in 1984 the respective figures were 1.6 for construction, 3.1 for agriculture, and 1.7 for transportation and telecommunications. These figures clearly prove the success achieved during the years that have passed since the 9th RCP Congress in the broad process of making the labor force more uniform from the viewpoint of its use and efficiency, this a process of profound significance and consequences for the overall economic and social development of the country.

## New and Important Changes in Work Force Structure

Particular attention will be devoted to development of production forces under the 1986-1990 5-year plan, the process of intensive development of all sectors of the national economy being steadfastly continued. Attainment of the goals of intensive growth is determined to a decisive extent by raising the level of productivity of social labor and the technical quality level of products. This presupposes efficient use of the entire human, material, and scientific potential available to the country.

In harmony with these goals and in order to reach them, new changes will be made in the structure of the labor force, changes of a qualitative nature in particular. Thus, of the total gainfully employed population, which will number 11.5 million persons by 1990, approximately 73 percent are to work in the non-agricultural sectors. As a result of the creation of new jobs, the number of workers will reach 7.8 to 7.9 million persons during the next 5-year-plan period. Action will continue to be taken to ensure the optimum ratios among the major personnel categories and to increase the percentage of workers employed directly in production.

On the basis of the goals set in the documents of the 13th Congress of the RCP and the instructions and guidelines provided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and under the direct guidance of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, academician, doctor, and engineer, the Congress of Science and Education has drawn up a program for provision of manpower, development of education, and ongoing improvement in cadre training over the 1986-1990 period. Under the current 5-year plan, education at all levels has the task of providing for the professional training of nearly 2 million persons, including more than 1.2 million workers, technicians, and foremen, especially for the basic sectors of the machinebuilding, mining, petroleum, chemical, and other industries, and nearly 600,000 skilled workers for agriculture.

For this purpose, all persons completing the 8th grade will be enrolled in the first lyceum year, and more than 90 percent of them will attend industrial and agroindustrial lyceums. At the end of the current 5-year plan, about 60 percent of those completing the first year will be enrolled in daytime and evening courses. Vocational education will undergo vigorous development; about one-third of those completing the 10th grade will be enrolled in it. More than 146,000 cadres will be trained in higher education. In addition, advanced training programs will be administered each year to around 3 million workers.

The foregoing measures and the emphasis placed on the qualitative aspects of activity in all areas will also lead to new changes in the skill structure of the labor force. The extension of the lyceum and universal education in it to the end of the century, for instance, will ensure training of cadres in several trades and specialties, on the basis of the principle of multiple-specialty and multiple-skill training to permit easier transition from one activity to another in keeping with the changes which will take place in the structure of production and social labor and the specific needs of the economy. The same principles will govern the operation of the system of advanced training and reassignment of all cadres in the economy, because, as was pointed out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the

Congress of Science and Education, "we need workers with thorough specialized technical and vocational training in all areas and with a high general educational level. Laborers, technicians, engineers, peasants, workers in all sectors represent the decisive factor in carrying out all the plans and programs for economic and social development of the country. We are building socialism with men and for men. Hence we must do everything possible to continue to improve their vocational and technical training and to raise the general level of revolutionary socialist awareness."

Elevation of the level of vocational training of the labor force will thus represent an important qualitative change in labor force structure and will constitute one of the basic factors in increasing the productivity and efficiency of social labor, a decisive condition for elevating our country to new heights of civilization and progress.

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CSO: 2700/304

## ECONOMIST BAJT URGES FREER MARKET, FINANCIAL POLICY

[Editorial Report] Belrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 1 September 1986 includes on page 27 a review of a collection of articles titled "Alternative Economic Policy" ("Alternativna ekonomska politika") written by Aleksandar Bajt, director of the Ljubljana Economic Institute, for the internal monthly publication of this Institute, "Privredna Kretanja Jugoslavije" ("Economic Trends of Yugoslavia"). The review notes that since the primary user of this publication is the Federal Executive Council, the articles offer not only analysis but also advice on economic policy.

However, the review (signed by "V.G.," probably Veselin Gligorov, staff member of EKONOMSKA POLITIKA and frequent critic of the Yugoslav system and economic policy) pointedly says at the beginning that the advice presented in the articles has never been followed, either when it was given in the 1981-85 period, or at present. Bajt is quoted as saying that up to mid-1983 "I believed that price organs could contribute toward moderating... prices and incomes and reduce the pressure of inflation..., but development convinced me not only that they were not capable of this but that, with the existing level of disintegration of the economy, this would not be possible even if they were sufficiently capable of this. The market remained the only mechanism for their [i.e., price] regulation within short time periods. Similarly, I believed that, with an aggressive policy on the exchange rate of the dinar, a foreign exchange market could introduce the obligation of selling foreign exchange to the banking system which is the system valid for almost all other countries. The lack of readiness to wage an active exchange rate policy convinced me that it is, nevertheless, better for export if exporters retain at least part of their foreign exchange earnings and sell their foreign exchange surpluses on the free market. Although far from unified, this is nevertheless a real market. In regard to monetary policy, I was and still am against its independent influence, because it slows down economic activity. However, since it turned out not only that there is no political will to stabilize costs but also that [certain] values are considered costs which are not costs-- i.e., exchange rate differences and 'real interest rates,' i.e., repayment of debts--I must endorse a restrictive monetary policy as the only means to prevent inflation."

Bajt explained as follows his changed view of the role of interest in solving economic problems: "While, together with most Yugoslav economists, I was convinced that introduction of interest on investment and working capital would considerably improve economic operation, from later articles

[one sees that] the search is obviously in another direction. The financing of investments from one's own funds, production income, savings through supplementing inadequate funds with credits, today seems to me a superior solution both in regard to effectiveness and in regard to the self-management system."

The reviewer says that from the above dilemmas and changed assessments it can be seen in these articles that Bajt increasingly realized that only market solutions are effective and lasting, speaking as he does "indirectly about theoretical evolution and pessimistically about the inclination toward and capability of economic controls." Some changes in his assessments support purer theoretical solutions, while others support the search for more pragmatic ways, the reviewer says. In any case, his central realization is: liberation of the market is the only way out of the economic difficulties; and this is expressed in the lead article, "The Market as the Basis for An Alternate Policy."

This article, according to the review, is of considerable ideological, theoretical, and practical significance because it asserts that Marx represented the idea that "the market is the completed form of social relations, that it makes socialism possible, and is in accord with direct democracy, i.e. self-management. Thus, it thoroughly changes the interpretation of Marx as an advocate of central planning."

But the central importance of this article the reviewer believes to be its explanation of the "allocative" function of the market, in contrast to socialist and Marxist teaching on this. "Bajt brings out the 'allocative' aspect of economic institutions, especially defending the 'real' value of both...production and money, i.e., interest, in contrast to...out-dated economic policy from the period of plan goals...that is obsessed with price as the means of distribution."

Thus, as the review says, Bajt stresses that only liberalization of the market can lead to stabilization of the economy, and "this especially pertains to the financial market, i.e., the capital market. If there is one theme which runs constantly through these articles it is 'real interest'." The reviewer says, "I know of no better treatment of the question of interest than that which Bajt presents here. A practical step forward lies in the fact that Bajt advocates replacing credits with a financial market. This, of course, is the central problem of a socialist economy."

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CSO: 2800/11

## BRIEFS

OILSEED CROP PRODUCTION--Although the sunflower harvest has just started one can already say that about 325,000 tons of sunflower kernels will be harvested this fall which would be processed into 170,000 tons of oil, since an average per-hectare yield of 2.3 tons is anticipated. If one adds to this 30,000 tons of soybean oil and 50,000 tons of oil produced from rapeseed, a total of 250,000 tons of refined edible oil will be produced in the 28 Yugoslav processing plants this year. There are 183,000 tons also in reserve, so domestic consumer need of about 320,000 tons annually will be met. In the last few years edible oil consumption in Yugoslavia has been about 260,000 tons, while an additional 60,000 tons has been needed for the food processing industry. Farmers in Vojvodina and Slavonia should increase the area under sunflowers so Yugoslavia can again have 250,000 hectares in this crop as a decade ago when we even exported it. In the last 5 years we have imported about half a billion dollars worth of edible oil.  
[Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 86 p 1] /9604

AGRICULTURAL YIELDS--This year's sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 6 million tons, or 240,000 tons (or 4 percent) less than last year; total area planted was 11,000 hectares less than last year. In addition, 430,000 tons of sunflowers are expected to be harvested, or 84 percent more than last year. Soybean production is expected to total 223,000 tons, or 28 percent more than last year. The wheat harvest will total 4.8 million tons, or 60,000 tons (1 percent) less than last year. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 1] /9604

BELGRADE-KOSOVO ENTERPRISE LINK--Yesterday a self-management agreement was signed between the SOUR (complex organization of associated labor) Investmetal in Pristina and the Investimport work organization in Belgrade on long-term business and technical cooperation and pooling of labor and resources. The SOUR Investmetal has operated without losses in the first half of this year. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 86 p 1] /9604

EQUIPMENT EXPORTS TO USSR--During 1986, "Fadip" in Becej and "Prva Petoletk" in Trstenik will export to the Soviet market hydraulic equipment, electric motor parts, and pipeline worth approximately 4 million dollars. [Text]  
[Zagreb KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI in Serbo-Croatian No 8, Aug 86 p 451] /9604

CSO: 2800/11

## PARTY ACTIVITIES CALENDAR 4-20 JULY 1986

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 16, 30 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] Meetings of the Central Committee Politburo

9 July--The Politburo, at its first post-Congress meeting, adopted the most important conclusions resulting from the Central Committee report and the discussion of the resolutions of the 10th Congress, the implementation of which should begin immediately.

--Jointly with the Presidium of the Government, there was a preliminary examination of the main problems raised at the congress. This included, among other things, a discussion of the outline of the schedule of measures, with particular consideration being given to reviewing and modernizing the organizational structures of the economy and the state, and of workplaces, with the use of the method of attestation.

15 July--The Politburo examined the materials for the 11th Central Committee Plenum, which it decided to convene on 24 July 1986.

There was an analysis of the outlines presented by the Central Committee secretaries for implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Congress in the work sectors entrusted to them, and the tasks to be undertaken in the near future. It was decided that a comprehensive plan for carrying out the congress resolutions would be presented at the 11th Central Committee Plenum.

--The Politburo ordered a detailed analysis by the Central Committee departments, ministries, and central institutions of the proposals and demands voiced during the congress campaign and in the discussion at the 10th Congress, and subsequent reporting of the conclusions concerning the position taken on these matters.

Meeting of the Central Commission for the Cooperation of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD

16 July--There was a meeting of the Central Commission for the Cooperation of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD.

On the PZPR side, the following took part in the meeting: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, and Tadeusz Porebski.

There was a presentation and discussion of the conclusions resulting from the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, which support the continued consistent implementation of the line of socialist renewal.

The importance of initiatives serving to expand the area of national understanding was indicated. Support was expressed for the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] initiative for mitigating the means of legal repression with respect to the perpetrators of certain crimes. There was a discussion of the idea of creating a social consultative council under the Council of State, and the possibility of the voivodship people's councils creating citizens' consultative conventions. A position was taken in favor of the creation of socioeconomic councils under the voivodship people's councils, and of social spokesmen for civil rights, and also in favor of the legal regulation of social consultations and the further enrichment of the democratic procedures of electoral law.

The essential role of PRON in conducting a general review of organizational structures and work places was acknowledged.

#### Conferences and Meetings

4 July--At the Office of the Council of Ministers, there was a press conference devoted to the results of the 10th PZPR Congress, which ended on 3 July. The following met with Polish and foreign journalists: Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Premier Zbigniew Messner, a member of the Politburo, and newly elected Central Committee secretaries Kazimierz Cypryniak and Andrzej Wasilewski.

7 July--The tasks of the party after the 10th Congress were discussed during a meeting of Central Committee and voivodship committee lecturers. Jozef Czyrek, a Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski participated.

--Wladzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the Politburo and chairman of the CKKR [Central Control-Review Commission], met with Mieczyslaw Grabek, chairman of the CKR [Central Review Commission] of the ZSL, and Adam Langer, chairman of the CKR of the SD. The program for interparty cooperation by the control-review bodies was discussed.

8 July--Members of the highest party authorities, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, visited work forces in order to listen to the opinions and comments of workers on how, in their opinion, the resolutions adopted by the 10th Congress should be implemented.

--Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, visited the work force of the Mera-Blon plants near Warsaw. He was accompanied by Janusz Kubasiewicz, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Voivodship Committee;

--Premier and Politburo member Zbigniew Messner and Bogumil Ferensztajn, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee, visited workers at plants in Zaglebie Dabrowskie;

--Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, visited the A. Warski Shipyard in Szczecin;

--Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the Eltra Radio Works in Bydgoszcz;

--Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the Telkom-ZWUT ZWUT [possibly telecommunications manufacturing plant] in Warsaw;

--Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the Pioma FMG in Piotrkow Trybunalski;

--Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ [Nationwide Agreement of Trade Unions], visited the Szombierka mine;

--Wladzimirz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and chairman of the CKRR, visited the Polam-Farel ZSO in Ketrzyna;

--Zygmunt Muranski, Politburo member and foreman at the [word indistinct] KWK, visited the Silesia Steelworks in Rybnik;

--Politburo member Zofia Stepien visited the parent Stradom linen plant in Czestochowa;

--Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the K. Swierczewski Precision Products Factory in Warsaw;

--Stanislaw Bejger, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Voivodship Committee in Gdansk, visited the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia;

--Zbigniew Michalek, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the PGR [State Farms] agricultural combine in Glubczyce;

--Gabriela Rembidz, deputy Politburo member and foreman at Stomil in Poznan, visited the FMZ in Poznan;

--Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski visited the Sira Knitting Industry Works in Sieradz;

--Central Committee secretary Stanislaw Ciosek visited the Kazel Electronics Industry Works in Koszalin;

--Central Committee secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak visited the Cerpel Table Ceramics Works in Wloclawek;

--Central Committee secretary Andrzej Wasilewski visited the Tamka Printing Works in Warsaw.

14 July--Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received representatives of the leadership of the Main Administration of the SD PRL [Association of Polish Journalists], including Klemens Krzyzagorski, the president of the Main Board. The preparations of journalist circles to carry out the tasks resulting from the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the party were discussed.

17 July--The first meeting of the Central Control-Review Commission during the new term was held. The draft work plan and the CKKR's tasks during the second half of this year were discussed. The meeting was chaired by Wladzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and chairman of the CKKR.

#### At Echelons and Organizations

11 July--The Voivodship Committee in Krosno discussed the tasks of the voivodship party organization for the period of the post-Congress reports-electoral campaign.

--The Voivodship Committee in Sieradz assessed the implementation of the resolutions of the 16th Central Committee Plenum and the Voivodship Committee Plenum with respect to strengthening the worker-peasant nature of the voivodship party organization.

#### Interparty Cooperation

10 July--First secretary of the Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski sent the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party a condolence telegram in connection with the death of Le Duan, the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

15 July--In connection with the election of Truong Chinha as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent him a congratulatory telegram.

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CSO: 2600/631

**PARTY ACTIVITIES CALENDAR 21 JULY-3 AUGUST 1986**

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 17, 13 Aug 86 p 21

[Unattributed report: "Party Chronicle: 21 July--3 August 1986"]

[Text] Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum:

24 Jul

--The Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum discussed current tasks of the party in popularizing and implementing the resolutions of the 10th Congress. The Central Committee voted operating regulations for itself, its commissions, and the Politburo, and it elected commission chairmen as well as chairmen of the editorial councils of central party press. Further, it accepted the structure and general operating principles of control-and-auditing commissions. In addition, the Plenum approved replacements of chiefs of Central Committee departments. We are publishing the resolution of the Second Central Committee Plenum on page 2 of this periodical. The concluding address was delivered by First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, who chaired the deliberations. (The address by First Secretary is discussed on page 3 of this periodical.)

Sessions of the Central Committee Politburo:

29 Jul

The Politburo:

-- considered proposals concerning an increase in the productivity of agriculture, and particularly in land utilization, as ensuing from the decisions of the 10th Congress;

-- accepted reports on the intensification of hothouse production and familiarized itself with the state of harvesting preparations;

-- evaluated the economic situation in the first half of this year;

-- accepted reports on actions to develop industrial designs.

Conferences and Meetings:

21 Jul

-- At the Belvedere was held a solemn meeting associated with the conferral of state decorations on the most merited working people, who were received by representatives of the highest authorities with Wojciech Jaruzelski.

22 Jul

-- In Warsaw a solemn change of guard was held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the presence of First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

25 Jul

-- Tasks of the mass media in popularizing and introducing resolutions of the 10th Party Congress were the subject of a meeting of the editors-in-chief of the press agencies of the press, radio, and television at the PZPR Central Committee. The meeting was conducted by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

28 Jul

-- The Party Training Center of the Central Committee was the site of a conference of the directors of personnel and training departments at ministries, central offices, and administrative boards of cooperative unions, on the subject of selected problems of personnel policy. The conference was chaired by Director of the Personnel Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz and attended also by Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski.

31 Jul

-- Under the chairmanship of Politburo Member and Minister of National Defense [MON] Army General Florian Siwicki was held a session of the Military Council of the MON devoted to the implementation of the Resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress within the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic.

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek received a delegation of Czech war veterans sojourning in Poland at the invitation of the Main Board of the ZBoWiD (Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy).

At Party Echelons and Organizations:

25 Jul

-- The Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee discussed the preparations for the reports-elections campaign within the voivodship party organization. The plenum accepted the resignation of Jerzy Wilk from the post of first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee in connection with his appointment by the 10th Congress to the post of Vice Chairman of the CKKP [Central Control

and Auditing Commission]. Henryk Nowak was elected the new first secretary. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla took part in the deliberations.

30 Jul

-- The Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the voivodship party organization in popularizing and implementing the Resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress. In connection with the transfer of the previous first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee Franciszek Wirska to work in the cooperative sector, the plenum elected to that post Leszek Miller who had, prior to the Second Central Committee Plenum, acted as director of the Department of Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism under the Central Committee. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk as well as Director of the Personnel Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz participated in the deliberations.

Interparty Cooperation:

A study group of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Director of the Ideology Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Loranc sojourned in Portugal. The delegation was received by Secretary General of the Portuguese CP Alvaro Cunhal.

1 Aug

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with Politburo Member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Cerendasijn Namsray. Problems of cooperation between both countries were discussed. C. Namsray also met with Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski.

28 Jul--2 Aug

-- At the invitation of the Poznan and Kalisz voivodship PZPR committees, Poland was visited by a delegation of the Kharkov Oblast CPSU Committee headed by Member of the CPSU Central Committee and First secretary of the Kharkov Oblast CPSU Committee V. Mysnichenko. The delegation was received by Director of the Political-Organizational Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Gabrielski.

1386

CSO: 2600/645

**PARTY DAILY CALLS FOR LOCAL PZPR INITIATIVES**

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "What Are You Waiting For, Comrades?"]

[Text] More than a month has now passed since the end of the 10th Congress. The party has commenced the implementation of difficult but urgent tasks. The success of these measures, important not only to the party itself but to the entire society, will hinge on -- as repeatedly stated during the Congress as well as during post-Congress discussions -- the party's ability to organize public effort, on a well-organized and sagacious performance of production and social work.

Party organizations have devoted considerable effort to briefing their members about the course of the Congress, its discussions, and the main directions of the documents adopted by it. The activism of the delegates markedly assisted in these efforts. This stage of post-Congress activity is already behind the party.

A new stage that requires even greater commitment is needed. It is the stage of interpreting in specific terms the strategic tasks enunciated, naturally enough, in broad terms in the Congress documents, that is, of spelling out the obligations ensuing to discrete ministries, subsectors, plants, and agricultural organizations. It is the stage of sharing party tasks, which are binding on all party members without exception. During recent meetings an oft-repeated comment has been, "The intentions will be realized if everyone will implement them in unison."

This is a just comment. We could cite an extremely large number of instances demonstrating that this is precisely what is being done in an overwhelming majority of party organizations. [In this newspaper] we have been publicizing them in the belief that such activities deserve universal emulation. The course of the Congress and the publication of its documents provided a sufficient impetus for commencing party proactivism and adapting the resolutions of the Congress to the situation of plants and institutions at which individual party members are working. But unfortunately this does not pertain to every [party] organization. And in the very near future we expect to report on the organizations which remain "on leave" to this day. Why are they awaiting directives, guidelines, plenums of higher echelons? Who better

than they themselves knows what is most important at the plants at which they operate, where effort should be focused, how workstations should be reviewed, and how work performance should be evaluated? Why have not they become active earlier? What are you waiting for, comrades?

In his concluding speech at the 10th Congress Wojciech Jaruzelski declared, "The summer season is beginning. Stoppages and interruptions in activity should not be allowed. Let us bear in mind that there is not much time left before the reports-elections campaign. Its paramount purpose is that every party echelon and organization, every community, translate the decisions of the Congress into the language of concrete action."

The need for initiative and proactivism is not a propaganda slogan. Let all those who often speak about this be equal to this need as soon as possible.

What counts is deeds, faits accomplis, alone.

1386

CSO: 2600/645

## PROFESSOR QUESTIONS DEMOCRACY AS PANACEA

Warsaw SZPIELKI in Polish No 30, 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Democracy"]

[Text] Prof Janusz Tazbir writes, "In Polish public culture, as early as the 16th century, the belief became established, which became the prevailing one throughout Europe only in the 20th century, that the only legal government is one originating from an election, and the consent of the governed must constitute its sole and fundamental source." One can add that until the end of the 18th century the dominant belief was that government derived from God, and only the Enlightenment began to shake this view. The church, however, still insisted that government is derived from God, and anointed the rulers. It was only when nonmonarchical governments or even atheistic ones appeared in some countries, for example, after the French Revolution, that the church stopped putting so much emphasis on the divine origin of government. Consequently, today in Poland the church does not claim that the government originates from God, although it teaches that everything originates in some sense from God as the prime cause of phenomena, and thus the government should be included in this. When I approached a certain priest with shabby political views about this problem, asking why he was bitterly railing at a government that was not acting without God's consent, he told me circumspectly that a chicken also originates from God, but that is no reason not to butcher it.

Let us return to the quotation from Prof Tazbir, who in a book for children entitled "Polish Thought in Modern European Culture" uses numerous examples to show that Polish political thought was a precursor of the ideals respected today. Unfortunately, history is the realm of actions, and thus wise thought is not enough. Politics is governed by mechanisms which result, among other things, from the interplay of interests, and which do not act precisely in accordance with deliberations. Based on elections of the monarch, associated with a social contract, Polish democracy, founded in the 16th century in a then powerful Poland, did not ensure a growth in the power of the state. State organisms grew into power better in the systems that were becoming more and more autocratic and centralistic. Poland ceased to be a power, and then ceased to be at all. This experience contradicts the thesis that democracy is good forever and for everything. Perhaps 17th- and 18th-century Poland, which was democratic in certain respects, declined because democracy was too

limited and centered on the state? The history of our neighbors indicates rather that Polish democracy was not too little, just premature.

In spite of these historical experiences, most Poles even today generally think that the more democracy the better, and that democracy is the remedy for everything. Pharmacists, however, are of the opinion that there is no remedy for everything, that each remedy helps for something and is harmful for something else, and furthermore requires the proper dosage. I trust pharmacy more than the opposition.

I have dealt with a small housing cooperative managing two apartment houses, the tenants of which are the owners of the apartments. Such a cooperative constitutes a completely independent and autonomous organism, based on the principles of direct and simple democracy. Such an institution, however, is obligated to abide by various regulations and to perform certain administrative functions, e.g., providing information needed for reports, or distributing meat coupons to retirees. And this is where I encountered an organism for which democratism was the basis of degradation. Every few days the retirees stand in the street for several hours with flowers for the lady official, who does not appear during office hours, since by making the distribution of the coupons a long awaited act of generosity, she receives special homage for turning the coupons over to the retirees. Instead of getting angry at the woman, after a few days of waiting the weakened retirees thank her humbly and flatter her effusively, since that is what they have been trained to do.

Only the chairwoman can fire the official. The chairwoman can be fired by the members at any time; it would be enough for the retirees to get together. Theoretically this is a perfect mechanism. It breaks down, however, because of the fact that the chairwoman has her own supporters, and furthermore no one else wants to take the chairmanship. She is therefore as irremovable as an absolute monarch, and no democratic mechanism will change any of this.

A person coming on business cannot get the signature he needs on the required paper, although giving the signature is an automatic obligation. The democratically elected chairwoman does not show up for appointments, and explains this by saying that she does not feel like it or that no one lets her do anything. The cooperative mechanism was conceived in accordance with proven democratic social rules. Realistically, however, the actions of the cooperative's authorities are determined by the psychological mechanism of the chairwoman. She is a housewife, who gets the only pleasure in her life from her petty authority. This pleasure grows along with the growth of the members' dependence upon her. This dependence is clear, since the chairwoman arranges things efficiently and acts out of spite. The extent of her authority and its distinctness would be reduced if the chairwoman fulfilled all of her statutory obligations.

No one on the outside is capable of stimulating the dead democratic mechanism, i.e. having the tenants come to an agreement and overthrow the chairwoman, or making some other tenant want to accept the chairmanship or the problems. The authority is only desired by a person who is crazy about it.

A caller who makes appointments dozens of times and finds the office door closed is used to the fact that in other institutions, there is some superior authority above the one slighting him, to which a complaint can be made. There is nothing and no one above the chairwoman, however. Theoretically, some sort of higher cooperative authorities exist, but their power is limited by the autonomy and democracy of the small owner cooperatives.

Democracy is not perfect, and in various concrete cases, its mechanisms are turned into the opposite of the idea of autonomy. The psychological reaction of the helpless caller is not that he wants to make the democratic mechanism complete and effective. He does not think in terms of initiating election proceedings, or convening a board, a review commission, or a general meeting. He thinks about making this hierarchical arrogant person dependent upon some superiors who would institute order, and doing away with this autonomy and democracy, since this is what its consequences are like.

There is a dual approach to the concept of the democratization of government mechanisms. One, characteristic of the so-called opposition, is that everything coming from above should be based on electoral procedures and the free play of competitive forces. Democracy fares poorly, however, in these opposition groups' own organizations, as demonstrated by the internal history of the Solidarity trade union. Democracy simply constitutes a slogan for the political struggle, and is not a real aspiration.

The second and different approach is based on the knowledge that everywhere and always democracy, freedom, etc., are subject to various limitations, which are often essential for the achievement of others. Furthermore, democratization is a long historical process, the slow cultivation of appropriate mechanisms. A realistic approach to democracy is inclined toward building it from the foundations.

The legal scope of the independence of today's district in Poland is very considerable, and is based on the mechanisms of elections and votes. When it happens, however, that this independence facilitates the formation of oligarchic governments, called cliques at that level, it is rarely the case that citizens who see that the authorities are excessively concerned with their own interests use the democratic mechanism to overthrow the clique. Instead, they address complaints to higher authorities, and demand inspections and the use of instruments limiting the autonomy of the district. If there were no means of outside intervention, and if district independence were greater, the people would not approve of such autonomy. They would think that it was making them defenseless against injustice, and putting them in the hands of an authority that was imperfect and still uncontrolled. In general, therefore, everyone in Poland pays his respects to the concept of democracy, but on the other hand the real extent of the desire for it and of the approval of it is very different.

Professor Tazbir teaches young people that in the 16th century Poland was a country with more highly developed democratic mechanisms than most countries in the world at that time. The Polish state, however, has in general never experienced an effective democracy in its history. The aristocratic republic degenerated and was discredited as a system. The 3 May Constitution is only a

fine monument of political thought, but it did not bring salvation to the state. The limited democracy of the Congress Kingdom was methodically destroyed by the invader, and finished off by the uprising. The parliamentary system of the Second Republic was so weak that after seven and a half years it was extinguished by a haphazardly organized coup d'etat. All of these negative experiences constitute a national legacy that makes modern reforms difficult. They thus require time and patience.

9909

CSO: 2600/618

## PROFESSOR DISAPPROVES OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PROGRAM

AU251218 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 Aug 86 p 12

[Article by Edward Ciupak, professor at Warsaw University: "I Am Against"]

[Excerpts] During the discussion organized on 28 March 1984 by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing on the religious education program I said that the program as devised by Zenon Kawecki should not be approved for teaching in schools for the following reasons:

1. The program does not make allowances for the realities of the Polish school and ignores the philosophic-religious canons of students who believe and are practicing Catholics.
2. The program has been copied from the training program in philosophy and views of the world drawn up for adults who in principle have obvious sympathies for atheism.
3. The structure of Kawecki's program and the issues listed by him are not coherent for objective and logical reasons because they are modeled on the scheme of 19th century evolutionism (which is not Marxism), because the selection of class subjects and textbooks is thoroughly accidental, and because the list of reading matter lacks the arguments of the "opposing" side.
4. The program ignores the current achievements in the study of religion, especially of the scientifically most advanced sectors of this such as the comparative history of religion, the philosophy of religion, and the psychology and sociology of religion. The program does not even hint at the current theories of religion worked out on the basis of empirical research.
5. The implementation of this program in confrontation with the subjects of humanities and physics that are traditionally taught in secondary schools will be decidedly difficult and will debase the subject of religious education and lower the authority of the instructor.

In that discussion I came out in favor of a new program that would be collectively drawn up by specialists in religious education. The new religious education program should for objective reasons be governed by the following main tasks of education and upbringing:

1. Religious education should be part of students' intellectual development, should stimulate intellectual inquiry in the way other humanities do, should help develop a comprehensive vision of the world, including a religious vision, and should make it easier to comprehend national, European, and mankind's culture.
2. Religious education should play an educating and integrating role, that is foster believing and nonbelieving students' correct attitudes toward religion, teach respect for and tolerance toward other values and other people, and train for living together in a society that professes pluralistic philosophic, religious, and social orientations.
3. Religious education should facilitate students' efforts to develop their own views on the subject and inspire an independent choice of various symbols of the cultural values offered by contemporary civilization.
4. Religious education should be regarded as a lay subject, one that does not need an apology and is not treated as propaganda. It should be addressed to believing and nonbelieving students, but it must not offend the religious feelings of believers and must not degrade the atheistic convictions of the students who are indifferent to religion.

We have been told that the Ministry of Education and Upbringing intends to introduce into school curricula the subject of religious education, which is a controversial subject and difficult to teach, with the help of "enthusiastic" teachers trained in supplementary courses and seminars.

Is training about 4,500 teachers in "emergency" courses that are of greater and lesser value the right thing to do in view of the fact that religious education is an extensive and complicated subject? Do the authors of this proposal realize what results can be expected from such instruction in this subject???

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CSO: 2600/9

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PROGRAM DEFENDED

AU261201 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 16 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Piotr Sarzynski: "Religious Education Is a Delicate Novelty"]

[Excerpts] In his POLITYKA article "I Am Against" Professor Edward Ciupak criticized the religious instruction program and the training of religious instructors. Although I agree with some of the professor's observations, some of his views have to be supplemented and even corrected.

Religious education is one of the nine subjects in the curricula for secondary and basic schools. In basic vocational schools and in technical schools students may choose not to study this subject.

Religious education as a subject in schools is an important innovation, one that is under constant observation on the part of society and the Church. Every careless step and every erroneous decision may lead to very unpleasant results. I do not know whether all education officials and teachers are perfectly aware of this, but I know that most of them are.

Professor Ciupak levels five weighty charges against the religious instruction program. These charges are at least partially a result of the misunderstanding occasioned by the fact that the final version of the program is different from the version that the professor had in mind and that he first encountered at the meeting of the consultative commission. The final version of the program as approved by the ministry incorporates a number of reservations submitted by specialists, including some of Professor Ciupak's reservations.

I think that the professor was simply carried away by polemical fervor when he called the system of training religious instructors an "emergency" training in the shape of courses that are of greater or lesser value. I am sure the professor will agree with me that regular postgraduate courses are the best form of training. Well, according to the ministry as many as 75 percent of instructors who will begin religious instruction this year have completed just such courses.

Professor Ciupak is decidedly against the religious instruction program and is entitled to be against it. However, it is hard to understand the fact that in April 1985 he signed two contracts with the School and Education Publishing house on religious instruction textbooks to be used in general education lyceums and vocational schools. Let me add that these textbooks are based on the program that the professor criticizes and rejects and that one of these books is now ready and has been submitted to reviewers.

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CSO: 2600/9

## GNIEZNO CATHEDRAL THIEVES PROFILED, CHURCH PROTECTION ASSESSED

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 26-27 Jul 86 pp 4,5

[Article by Agata Bujnicka: "Barbarians in the Sanctuary"]

[Text] "I would hang those who committed this sacrilege on the trees around the cathedral. And on church fair day! It must have been a young person from Gniezno. Only young people can come up with such ideas." "I would cut off their hands!" That was how the residents of Gniezno commented on 21 March on the theft of silver articles and figures from the reliquary of St Wojciech, kept for centuries in the Gniezno cathedral.

On 1 July the Provincial Court in Poznan passed judgment in the matter that had upset all of Poland. All the accused were sentenced to long term--15 and 12 years--imprisonment and the highest fine that Polish law allows--5 million zloty each. In the grounds for the decision Judge Bozena Ratajczak, chief of the judicial group, assessed the four young Gdansk residents.

They committed a crime with an unusually high level of public menace and they knew of the work they had destroyed beyond recall. They are highly corrupt; they showed shrewdness and familiarity with the principles of social operations. They require a long period of resocialization appropriate to the degree of their offense.

The accused themselves said they were moved above by material motives, that they did not know the actual value of the relics. That response satisfied neither the court nor the defense. In his statement, Mecenas M. Luczak, who defended Waldemar Bystrzycki, asked a number of questions for which the trial brought no answers because it could not. Now, after the sentence, the time has come to look for the answers. Mecenas Luczak, often citing the words of Rev J. Kasprowicz, curator of the Gniezno treasure that "Poles should have regard for this figure, to which not only the pope but also the emperor paid homage," asked:

"Do Poles know that they should have respect for this figure? Did the accused learn respect for the history of their country, respect for art from their homes, their school?"

The line of the defense was expressed with certainty on these questions. They did not know what they were doing and so the punishment should be proportionately less. I do not want to defend the accused. No one is in a position to explain the act they committed, but the doubt raised by the defense demands consideration, if only because of the ever greater frequency of crimes against works of art. These crimes are committed either by young "accidental" people like the Majewski brothers, who take whatever is available, or like Piotr Nowakowski, the "specialists."

#### The "Professor"

"Please, write this," the pastor of the Tulce parish asked. "There really are no treasures here! I know that we were just that far from being burglarized. The police told me about it after the arrest of one of the thieves. What did they want to steal? I suppose they read somewhere that in September 1979 the figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child was crowned and they heard about the silver dress from the portrait of Our Lady of Consolation. And for that they came all the way to Gdansk.

"The police investigating team that was here made an expert report. It turned out that the papal crowns are made of gold-plated, low standard silver and the dress is only silver plated. The experts appraised the larger crown at 20,000 zloty. For thieves this booty would have no value! The church is old and beautiful. The thieves could have destroyed everything. Perhaps some other thief is planning a burglary. Please write that in the church in Tulce there are no treasures!"

On 3 April three men got on the Gdansk-Poznan trail. The same one in which a few days before the robbers of the figure of St Wojciech rode to Gniezno. About midnight they were in Poznan and went by bus to the city limits and then on foot in the direction of Tulce. Maybe they were expecting someone to drive them there? Eleven kilometers separated them from the "untold riches" of the little church. They did not make it. One of the men got cold and tired and turned back. On the way a quarrel broke out. One promised gold mountains--gold crowns and silver salvage--and urged the other to continue their journey. The other shivered with cold and insisted on going back. Finally a drizzle settled the argument. Soaked and upset, the partners returned to Gdansk.

The heroes of this episode were Jerzy S. and Piotr Nowakowski. Of the former, we know only that he does not like night walks, thanks to which he has not yet been involved in a church robbery. Piotr Nowakowski, on the other hand, is one of the main perpetrators of the theft in Gniezno cathedral. A few hours after his return to Gdansk he was arrested for instigating that act. The police waiting for him still did not know about the unsuccessful expedition to Tulce, nor about his earlier exploits.

After the trial in Poznan I went to Tulce. I was curious as to exactly what Nowakowski was looking for. St Wojciech's reliquary, a class O relic, was at least a thief's "lucky strike." During the trial, when he talked about several kilograms of his own notes, about his abundant expert library, about works of art that were his life's passion, I almost believed that Nowakowski had become an expert, a connoisseur. In Tulce I looked at the church and talked with the

pastor. The myth of the expert was shattered. If the theft in Tulce had materialized, the "professor" would have been the laughing stock of the thieves' circle in Sopot-Gdynia-Gdansk. What an excursion--for a few pieces of silver-plated metal!

Nowakowski has had plenty of time for a thorough study of works of art. He started his criminal activity as an 18 year old. During vacation, after completing his second year at the School for Artistic Crafts in Cieplice, he stole purses. It was this that he got his first sentence. It did not teach him much. He used the knowledge he gained in school not for renovating antique furniture but for criminal activity. That led him to the Orthodox Church in Wojnow. The epilogue--8 years imprisonment.

He escaped eight times from the penal institutions where he served his sentence. So there were more sentences--two for escapes, for car theft, for assault on a civil servant. Of the 33 years of his life, he spent 15 in penal institutions throughout Poland. And, as he boasted in the courtroom, he devoted almost the entire period to self-improvement.

In the breaks between prison terms, Nowakowski acted as a broker in the trade in works of art. He must have done rather well, since in 1979 he bought bachelor quarters in Gdansk. But he did not enjoy them for long; they were confiscated as a result of fines. He last left prison in October 1985, richer for new experience and knowledge. During his investigatory arrest in Gdansk he met Marek Majewski and Waldemar Bystrzycki. The latter loaned him 100,000 zloty to pay a fine. Nowakowski, under his debt of honor, began to qualify both Majewski brothers. Until then they had dealt almost exclusively with auto thefts and burglaries of homes. With Nowakowski the burglarized a church in Swaszew in February of this year. Here one could see the influence of the older colleague (their loot included silver candlesticks and a gold-plated chalice) but also the old customs of the Majewskis. They stole 100 photographs of a sculpture of Our Lady of Swaszew. Fortunately they did not take the sculpture itself.

The next theft inspired by Nowakowski was St Wojciech's reliquary. The "Professor" has still other crimes on his conscience. Undoubtedly with the Majewskis and Bystrzycki he supplied the equipment for the theft in Gniezno--corwbars, an ax, rope and a car. Piotr Nowakowski, for incitement to theft and destruction of the silver from St Wojciech's sarcophagus, for providing assistance and tools, was sentenced to 15 years in prison and after serving that term, to the Center for Social Adjustment.

During his arrest in Poznan he diligently studied law--the annotated penal code edited by Prof W. Swida. Now he sits in Gdansk, waiting for a decision on reconsideration of his sentence and other cases, this time in the District Court. Up to now his legal knowledge has not been of much help. He had filed for acquittal on the other charges made against him by the prosecutor and has been sentenced the same as the direct perpetrators.

Why Them?

The Majewski brothers' explanation:

Krzysztof: When I was in sixth grade we still lived with our father. He was an alcoholic, he used to raise hell and beat us--me, my brother and our mother.

Marek: We have been running away from home since I was 3 years old. We would be away from home for several days. When we were hungry we took food from the stores. When we were 10 we threw our father out of the house because he wanted to poison us.

Krzysztof: Actually I was brought up in a juvenile shelter. Later there was the detention center and reformatory. I ran away several times. Finally I was moved to Trzemeszen but I did not run away from there because it was a very strict institution.

Marek: After I left the reformatory I was sentenced for burglary to a year and 5 months in jail. I have bad memories of my jail term. My fellow prisoners and the staff upset me. I was out for 4 months, then sentenced again for burglary to 2 years and 5 months. My brother and I practiced a form of judo in the athletic club. We were expelled at the request of our guard, although we liked the sport a lot. The club did not want to give in because we had good scores but the guard's opinion prevailed.

Judicial experts evaluated the results of psychiatric-psychological tests this way: life circumstances can be conducive to the development of negative behaviors but thousands of people experience difficulties and do not commit crimes. The accused themselves are responsible for their actions!

Maria Ziemska, in her book "The Family and Personality," is of another opinion. "Young people from families in which the parents' life is unhappy are most apt to go astray. Discord and lack of love in interpersonal relations is associated with the development of asocial tendencies."

One of M. Majewski's statements is almost a commentary on that quote:

"My friends used to say that we treated our mother differently than they treated theirs. I do not know if she was afraid of us, but she did not interfere in our affairs. We never did anything good for her and never gave any evidence that we were her sons. In my family, if anything bound me to anyone, it was only to my brother."

The Majewski brothers are like thousands of their contemporaries. Perhaps they are somewhat different in that they do not smoke and, as they said, do not drink. What goal did they have that they needed money so badly, that they looked for it in churches and the homes of other people.

These are not the only questions that came up during the trial. The answers to them could not come in the courtroom. Everyone must find them himself. Why St Wojciech, why them? And can we make sure there will not be sequel to this? Here are some opinions that I noted after the sentence was handed down.

"It is good that they were so severely punished." "What will prison help?" "I would have given them 25 years if I could not have given them more" And the last word, "I would rather die than spend that many years in prison."

Krzysztof Majewski said, "I first found out about the cathedral in Gniezno from Nowakowski. Nothing was said about it in school. I knew that the sculpture of St Wojciech was some kind of monument but I was not aware that it was so valuable."

Young people become familiar with the beginnings of the Polish state in fifth grade. A history textbook from the 1970s: "Boleslaw the Bold put Bishop Wojciech's posthumous renown to good use. He bought his body from the Prussians and placed it in the Gniezno church. Pope Sylvester II named Wojciech a saint. . . . Gniezno, until then unknown to the world, became famous as the resting place of the celebrated martyr."

This text is illustrated with a picture of part of the Gniezno doors showing the purchase of the saint's remains. Not much is said about monuments in elementary school anyway and this dry entry in a textbook is surely insufficient. The thief who stole an 18th Century chandelier from the Gniezno cathedral in 1979 stole "only" 20 kilograms of silver. And it was "only" metal stolen by the perpetrators of the theft of three gold crowns (1300 grams) decorated with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and black pearls from the church of St Joseph in Kalisz in 1983, the Infant Jesus in Piekary Slaskie in 1984, the robbers of gold crowns from the portrait of Maryja Piekarska and the thieves of votive offerings from the chapel of Warsaw cathedral (1981) and the church of St Anna in Warsaw (1981). The list seems to have no end. For the Majewski brothers and W. Bystrzycki, the figure of the martyr was also just silver salvage.

#### Workers' Dilemmas

The universality of the trade show that a holy place will not protect itself by itself. The fact that during their theft their movements are observed by the silent figures of saints, that eternal damnation awaits them for sacrilege, does not scare thieves. Business is business. The perpetrators of the theft in Gniezno cathedral undoubtedly regretted that there was no pile of gold instead of silver on St Wojciech's sarcophagus, the kind that increased the weight of the martyr's remains--if one is to believe the legend--for that is how much Boleslaw the Bold was to have paid in buying the body of the future saint from the Prussians. Not only do antique objects of worship, votive offerings and candlesticks fall victim, but also modern crystal vases and rugs. There was an incident in which a thief took an enormous new carpet from a church in broad daylight by pretending to be laundry employee.

Theft in places of worship--churches, chapels and roadside shrines or cemeteries--are the order of the day. In 1972, 524 thefts of churches were committed; in 1981-83, church were burglarized 1902 times; in 1984, 496 times. The level of detection is high, over 60 percent. Today several thousand people are serving major sentences in penal institutions for thefts in churches and several hundred churches have irretrievably lost priceless works of art.

Col Tadeusz Rydzek, direct of the Criminology Division of the National Headquarters of the Citizens Militia, in an interview with ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI last year, recalled the results of research on thefts on church property conducted in 1981. Of 120 cases investigated, in 36 it was enough for the perpetrators to break an unsecured window; in 28, to break open a door; in four cases, to hide in a church before it closed and in 15, to take unguarded portraits, monstrances and chalices during hours when the churches were open to the faithful. Thus 75 crimes of the 120 included in the research could have been avoided by observing elementary rules of security and building protection.

In recent years the church and Polish culture lost a 16th Century monstrance from the church in Swieta Lipka, one of six unique silver chandeliers in Gniezno cathedral and an 18th Century painting, "Christ on the Cross." The fact of the monstrance is so far unknown, the silver chandelier has been melted down and two paintings were cut into pieces and thrown into the trash. There was no buyer for them!

Today we know that the entire figure of St Wojciech was not irretrievably lost. It will be restored and the original pieces will return to their rightful place. It will therefore be, at least partially, an original work. But hundreds of others have been lost beyond recall.

Only one elderly priest watched over the church museum in Swieta Lipka. The church in Ludzmierz near Nowy Targ, from which two gold crowns from the figure of Our Lady of Ludzmierz was unguarded. The same thieves burglarized the church in Luborzyca twice! Nor was anyone guarding the cathedral in Gniezno. Indeed, on the recommendation of Poznan's assistant prosecutor, after the theft of the priceless chandelier, the obligation for nuns to stay until closing was put in force, but that practice was soon forsaken. The cathedral was undergoing renovation, surrounded by a forest of scaffolding and a variety of people moved around the construction and inside the church. The destruction and theft of parts of the priceless sarcophagus were nearly missed--only the feet of the saint's figure could be seen from reliquary, which was covered with a foil sack. When it was noticed that they were missing, the alarm was sounded! When then is responsible for national property, for the material evidence of Polish culture?

The Provincial Court in Poznan, in passing sentence on the perpetrators of the destruction and theft of St Wojciech's reliquary, applied Art 201 of the Penal Code protecting public property. The thieves were treated like perpetrators of a crime against public property. Certainly the judgment will be undermined by ancillary accusers--representatives of the church. A legal duel began during the trial over whose property the works of art collected there are. The provincial conservator of monuments, representing state interests, took the position that if the threatened property is a work of art of great significance to the country's culture and history, if the state has spent money to conserve that monument, then one should talk about public property. Church representatives, on the other hand, presented the notion that a church is not a museum, that church property, regardless of its origin and historical significance, is private property.

In the grounds for its judgment, the Provincial Court in Poznan declared:

"The Catholic Church's probably fears that the acknowledgement of outstanding works of art can be associated with their socialization has no reflection in current law, and the judgment in this case does not and cannot constitute a basis for any kind of fear."

The Supreme Court will probably have to settle this dispute, for acknowledging a reliquary as private property would mean a change in the legal evaluation of the act and much lesser penalties for the perpetrators of the theft.

It seems that in light of the epidemic of theft from churches of works of art of great historical as well as material value, this issue should wait for an unequivocal legal determination. The obligation of the parish administrator in the area of security for church property, especially works of art, should also be defined unequivocally. The obligation to ensure protection of property has not only a material but also a moral dimension.

12776

CSO:2600/657

## COMMENTARY ON 'LAW AND ORDER' SURVEY

Warsaw PRZEGIAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 31, 3 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Andrzej W. Malachowski: "'Are We Law-Abiding?'" subtitled "A Considerable Segment of the Society Is Convinced That Privileged Groups Above Law Exist in Poland"]

[Text] The views of the general public on law in general and crime control in particular seem to be ambiguous and most often depend on circumstances. On the one hand, concern over the growth of crime rather seems to be spreading, but on the other the enforcement of the more rigorous provisions of laws is meeting with opposition from the public. There is for example the case of the Stubno harnessmaker, the one with the bread rolls. When the law enforcement organs, and subsequently the court of the first instance, applied to him the law on speculation, this elicited a public protest. Letters to various newspapers, the Government, and the Council State, argued that this was not a case of speculation but of a service for hire. Only a few, headed by the procurature, attempted to prove that this kind of "service for hire" is actually speculation.

Similar cases exist. This makes sufficiently important the question of how does the society view the entire system of laws binding at present, and whether in general is Poland a law-abiding country? A poll conducted by the Public Opinion Survey Center (CBOS) serves to conclude that a majority of the respondents (61.7 percent) are inclined to answer the latter question affirmatively, although most of them (51.5 percent) do so with various reservations (answering "Rather yes"). (Footnote) (The poll was conducted on 15-19 April 1986 and its processing completed in July. Altogether, 1,498 persons were polled, of whom 52 percent were women. The average age of the respondents was 42 years. Thirty nine percent were rural inhabitants and 61 percent urban. Nearly one-half works in state-owned plants, and 17 percent are pensioners or annuitants. Twelve percent are PZPR members. Prior to the proclamation of martial law 25 percent of the respondents belonged to Solidarity. More than one-half of the respondents (52.3 percent) had personal experience of the courts and 22 percent, of the procurature. Every third respondent stated that he had no acquaintances or relatives linked to the administration of justice.) Most often it was white-collar workers and farmers who believed that Poland was a law-abiding country, and least often, trade and service employees and unskilled workers.

As for those who believed that Poland is not a law-abiding country (26.4 percent, with 21.3 percent answering, "Rather not" and 5.1 percent, "Definitely not"), they pointed chiefly to various forms of inequality before the law and abuses of laws by authorities at various levels. Somewhat more than 5 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that it was the citizens themselves who are to blame for failure to obey laws, while 3.4 percent faulted the defective legal system.

On the basis of this poll it may be concluded that a substantial segment of the society (76.6 percent) is convinced that in this country there exist privileged groups above the law. A smaller segment, 6.2 percent, believes that no such groups exist, and the remainder have no opinion.

It is paradoxical that the representatives of the intelligentsia believe most in the existence of such groups and farmers believe this least.

The respondents most often imagine that the category of privileged persons includes those holding high posts (36 percent), party activists (21.4 percent), and members of the Government (17.9 percent). In their opinion, the privileged group also includes the well-to-do (17.9 percent) and those with extensive contacts (16.8 percent).

To what extent is adherence to law practiced by various agencies and citizens, that is, to what extent are they law-abiding? In the opinion of 27 percent of the respondents, the apparatus of the authorities is closely law-abiding; 7.9 percent think so of the citizens themselves; 11.8 percent, of the local authorities; and 9.3 percent, of the economic administration.

As for the three principal crime-fighting institutions, that is, the militia, the procurature, and the judiciary, in the opinion of the respondents the last two perform their tasks much better than the militia, though still unsatisfactorily.

Thus for example, 20.3 percent of the respondents believe that the militia's performance is quite good, 36.4 think so of the procurature, and 36.4 think so of the judiciary, while 19.6 percent evaluate the performance of the militia quite negatively (compared with 7.2 percent for the procurature and 6.7 percent for the judiciary).

The findings of this poll are consonant with those of various earlier polls. For example, it ensues from a study by Colonel Dr Marian Czeslaw Niedzialek, "Opinions of the Public on the Citizens' Militia" (Academy of Internal Affairs Press, Warsaw, 1986), which I had reviewed in detail in the article "Has the Militia To Be Liked?" (PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, No 21), that while to be sure 40 percent of the respondents lauded the conduct of militiamen, 46 percent answered negatively the question of whether the militia is law-abiding.

It would be apposite to add, though, that only a small part of the respondents (about one-third) base their claims on autopsy [as published], because a majority of the participants in the poll conducted by Col Niedzialek had no contact with the militia. Besides, the [public's] knowledge itself of the

powers of the militia is relatively small, because barely more than 40 percent of the respondents were aware that the militia may detain citizens for 48 hours.

It turns out besides that a respondent's opinion on the functions of the Citizens' Militia depends largely on whether he has been in contact with it on any particular matter. A survey by Col Niedzialek based on polls taken by the CBOS and Program Studies under Polish Radio and Television reveals that barely more than 40 percent of respondents believe that the militia always catches criminals, that is, they believe that militia personnel perform their metier well. On the other hand, a survey conducted by the Criminology Department of the Academy of Internal Affairs among 379 burglary victims who had subsequently to deal with the militia, showed that only 22 persons were dissatisfied with the actions of militia personnel. A considerable majority, 78.9 percent, were satisfied, although not all of them regained their stolen property.

It can thus be stated that general or even colloquial opinion on the performance of all organs of law enforcement is based on unusually subjective criteria. It depends besides, in individual cases, not only on personal experience or the opinion of one's circle of acquaintances but also on political attitude. It is especially the opinions on the militia as the institution that is in the most spectacular fashion linked to the problems of law and order, that follow this pattern.

It ensues from CBOS surveys that the intelligentsia has the most reservations about the militia (only 12.5 percent of the answers were positive), and the farmers the least (29 percent of the answers were positive).

Although slightly more than 50 percent of CBOS respondents believe, as noted earlier, that Poland is a law-abiding country, a considerable majority qualified their answers with various reservations. These reservations chiefly pertain to inequality before the law, abuses of laws by the authorities, and the failure of law enforcement institutions to perform their tasks properly. Hence also it is not surprising that a majority of the respondents are in favor of the formation of an autonomous agency for the purpose of protecting civil liberties. (This concerns the so-called Guardian of Civil Liberties.) A majority of the respondents, 66.4 percent, favored the establishment of such an institution, and 39.5 percent of them even regarded it as necessary. Only 23.7 percent saw no point in it. Oddly enough, the intelligentsia, which, as ensues from other parts of the same poll, has altogether the most reservations about adherence to law by, e.g., the militia, does not view the idea of the Guardian of Civil Liberties as expedient (only 35.9 percent favored it). The group favoring this idea most (50.2 percent) are skilled workers.

A substantial majority of the respondents, 62.2 percent or, assuming that the survey reflects the mood of the general public, a majority of the society as well, is of the opinion that all laws, regardless of whether they are subjectively felt to be unjust or not, should be obeyed. By contrast, fewer than one-fourth believe that norms with which we are not in accord should be obeyed only seemingly and circumvented in practice, while 7.3 percent believe

that such laws should not at all be enforced. One-half of a percent of the respondents answered that no legal norms at all should be followed.

Readiness to follow all legal norms was most often declared by those respondents who are PZPR members (78.6 percent in that group) and least often by Solidarity members (53.9 percent). The answers of the respondents as a whole display a certain pattern, besides: rigorous adherence to laws by all is supported chiefly by the elderly. The young are more inclined to the opinion that unjust laws or laws eliciting any reservations should be circumvented.

From the aforementioned study by Col Niedzialek it ensues that a substantial majority of the society (70 percent) are apprehensive of becoming crime victims. These apprehensions have also been reflected in a survey, cited in the aforementioned article, "Has the Militia To Be Liked?", conducted by an unidentified illegal center and presented in the also illegal OBRAZ mimeographed in Szczecin. According to OBRAZ, "Nearly 60 percent of the sample surveyed displays relatively strong and extremely strong apprehensions of the crime menace." This mood can also readily be observed in a recent CBOS poll in which 57.4 percent of the respondents were found to think that the penalties meted out by the courts for larceny, assault, rape, etc., are too lenient. Another 30.8 percent believed that the penalties were adequate, and only 4 percent thought them to be too severe (the remainder had no opinion on the matter). From this it ensues that the society favors rigors of the law and demands severe sanctions for the particularly vexatious social crimes. And what is interesting is that it is above all the intelligentsia that demands stricter sentences (64.1 percent in that group of respondents thought judicial sentences to be too lenient). At the same time though, a survey of letters from readers to newspapers indicates that in individual cases, such as that of the Stubno harnessmaker and others in which the penalty appears to be too strict for the transgression, it is most often representatives of the intelligentsia and elderly people who protest such verdicts. A kind of double vision may even be said to exist concerning some cases: on the one hand, virtually Draconian measures are supported but on the other, when the sentence is strict, the defendant is defended.

Another reflection of the society's support for rigorous application of law is the opinion on the interim decrees tightening responsibility for some crimes for a period of 3 years. Thus, nearly one-half of the respondents (46.6 percent) demand that these decrees be made a permanent part of the penal code, while 38.6 percent believe that they should be abolished not after 3 years but once crime declines explicitly, 8.9 percent believe that these provisions should remain binding exactly for 3 years, as specified in the decrees, and 7 percent believe that these provisions are totally unnecessary and should not have been enacted at all.

On the other hand, the introduction of simplified pretrial investigation and simplified court proceedings met with little support: only about one-fourth of the respondents were in favor, while more than one-half were definitely opposed. An overwhelming majority of those opposed to these innovations (81.5 percent) were apprehensive about hasty verdicts and miscarriages of justice, while 24.8 percent pointed to the danger that the law enforcement organs (chiefly the militia) might abuse their powers in such situations.

By contrast, the supporters of these innovations point to advantages ensuing from a rapid and effective fight against growing crime.

Among the respondents, women were more disposed in favor of rigorous application of laws. They supported more often the permanent incorporation of stricter provisions in the penal code and the expansion of the application of simplified pretrial investigation and simplified court proceedings.

Summing up this last CBOS survey, its authors commented: "A majority of the respondents, referring chiefly to the existing legal-constitutional solutions (and hence this concerns chiefly the domain of theory as it were -- AWM), view Poland as a law-abiding country. The reservations made concern chiefly the deviations from adherence to law that occur in social practice, and especially as regards the equality of all citizens before law. Hence also, a large part of the respondents firmly supported the proposition to establish an institution for defending the civil liberties of citizens (Guardian of Civil Liberties).

It is also worth noting that the respondents, or at least a majority of them, declared their readiness to adhere to the laws in force. And hence, in the institutional domain as well as in the domain of social awareness, there exist potential conditions and possibilities for translating more completely into reality the rule of law in our country.

1386

CSO: 2600/589

**COURT ON ILLEGAL PRINTING FOR PROFIT RULING**

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] [PAP] A band of criminals made up of employees in the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Worker's Cooperative Publishing House, the Silesian Press Publishing House, the "Ruch" Press and Book Dissemination Enterprises, and the "Lacznosc" Automobile Transport Enterprises, was indicted by the voivodship court in Katowice. The indictment states that this group, during the period from 1983 to June 1985, illegally printed and distributed the illustrated weekly PANORAMA, thus embezzling at least 2 million zlotys. The indictment charges that employees in the Rotogravure Machines Department were responsible for losses amounting to over 7 million zlotys during the printing of PANORAMA and the periodical SEZAM.

The illegally printed overruns, which were not recorded and included in the cost accounting, were sold in the "Ruch" kiosks, whose employees embezzled a certain percentage of the illegal profits.

The group of 14 crooked salesmen and employees of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Printing Plants in Katowice has already been ordered to serve conditional jail terms, pay numerous fines, and make restitution for the losses.

The property of the indicted persons have been attached to guarantee restitution.

9295

CSO: 2600/644

**SYSTEM OF AWARDS, PUNISHMENTS ENCOURAGED**

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Prof Mikolaj Kozakiewicz writes as follows in TRYBUNA OPOLSKA (26-27 July):

"One of the most urgent needs today is the need to break through bureaucratic barriers wherever they appear on the road to reform--the barriers of envy which make innovative action impossible. People must have faith in the success of their own initiatives. They must believe that they themselves can become the instigators of changes for the better, of endeavors which are socially beneficial and individually profitable.

It is essential that a system of awards and punishments, and encouragement and condemnation, be developed and consistently applied. Every initiative and activity which is beneficial to the public, regardless of who undertakes it, what inspired it, and what the ideological motive was, should be rewarded. Restraint on progress, stifling of initiative, and finally, passivity, regardless by whom, should be punished according to the principle: the higher the guilty party, the more severe the punishment. The way it is now, people who are public-spirited are regarded with suspicion and can only push through their ideas with the greatest difficulty. On the other hand, we do not hear of anyone being punished because he does nothing, or works in a haphazard way. Those who do not want their own state of inertia to be disturbed, despite the fact that they sometimes hold positions whose duties include the acceleration of development and progress and the introduction of innovations, are not being punished."

9295  
CSO: 2600/ 44

**PRESS, PERSONNEL CHANGES, MEDIA DEVELOPMENTS**

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 8, Aug 86 pp 52-59

[Unattributed article: "Chronicle"]

[Text] 1 Jun

Maria Dankowska-Majka was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of MAGAZYN POLSKI.

1 Jun

Danuta Duchnowicz-Salicka was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of TYGODNIK OSTROLECKI.

1 Jun

Hanna Jaworowska-Blonska was appointed to the post of editor-in-chief of FILIPINKI and at the same time recalled from the post of deputy editor-in-chief of that periodical.

1 Jun

Marek Mlynarski was appointed to the post of editor-in-chief of KOMPUTER.

1 Jun

Wanda Wozniak was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of TYGODNIK NADWIŚLAŃSKI.

1 Jun

Jozef Naroc was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of DZIENNIK POJEZIERZA.

1 Jun

Wojciech Zielinski was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of PERSPEKTYWY.

6 Jun

Stanislaw Bialowas was recalled from the post of editor-in-chief of KUJAWY.

9 Jun

In Prague was held a gala session of the officers of the International Organization of Journalists, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its establishment. The session was attended by a delegation of the Journalists Union of the Polish People's Republic (SD PRL), headed by its chairman Klemens Krzyzagorski.

10 Jun

At the Warsaw House of the Journalist the Club for Youth Affairs, SD PRL, organized a meeting with Konrad Mueller, the press attache of the GDR Embassy in Poland, devoted to this year's exchange of youth groups between Poland and the GDR. The club's guest discussed the situation of the rising generation in the GDR and the tasks posed to the FDJ [Free German Youth] by the 11th SEPD Congress.

12 Jun

At the Warsaw House of the Journalist the Club for World-Outlook Publicistics, SD PRL, organized a discussion meeting on the topic of the Instruction on Christian Freedom and Liberation at the Vatican Congregation for Science and Faith.

During the meeting the club's prizes for journalistic accomplishments in 1985 were conferred. The first prize was awarded to Editor Stanislaw Rostworowski (TYGODNIK POLSKI), the second to Editor Ada Borkowska-Szubowa (SLOWO POWSZECHNE), and the third to Editor Boguslaw Czarninski (TV, Warsaw).

13 Jun

Jan Glowczyk received the presidium of the Advisory Council of the Trade-Union Organization of Publishing, Press, Radio, and Television Employees. Representatives of trade-union organizations discussed problems of developing the trade-union movement within their communities and the operating conditions of the trade-union organizations active among publishing, press, radio, and television employees.

15 Jun

Emilian Marczuk was entrusted with the duties of editor-in-chief of the weekly KUJAWY.

15 Jun

Ryszard Ratajczyk was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of FAKTY I KOMENTARZE.

16 Jun

Jan Nycek was appointed to the post of editor-in-chief of TYGODNIK PLOCKI.

16 Jun

Tomasz Pawlowski was recalled from the post of editor-in-chief of TYGODNIK PLOCKI.

16 Jun

At the Warsaw House of the Journalist the Club for Political and Social Publicistics, SD PRL, organized a meeting with experts from the domain of social policies at the OPZZ [National Consensus of Trade Unions], at which the social minimum [of wage and welfare benefits] was discussed.

During the meeting the club's awards for journalistic accomplishments were conferred. The jury did not award a first prize. Two equivalent second prizes were awarded to Editor Marek Maldis (TV, Warsaw) and Editor Hanna Jarosz-Jalowiecka (TAK I NIE). The third prize was awarded to Editor Halina Gorska (KURIER POLSKI).

19 Jun

The jury of this year's "A Day Without Typos" announced its verdict. KURIER POLSKI turned out to be the best in this year's contest. Second-ranking was EXPRESS WIECZORNY and third, SLOWO POWSZECHNE. The jury awarded a commendation to DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the fourth-ranking, which has markedly improved its language. A marked deterioration, on the other hand, compared with 1985, occurred in SZTANDAR MLODYCH. In this year's contest of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, "A Day Without Typos," nine Warsaw newspapers are taking part.

19 Jun

The first issue of the weekly RADA NARODOWA, the organ of the Council of State, has come out. The message by the Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski notes that, among other things, "In response to the large number of requests by councilmen and self-government activists, the Council of State has decided to reactivate the weekly RADA NARODOWA, first established in 1973. I'm deeply convinced that the councilmen and self-government activists representing the urban and rural population will be not only attentive readers of this new weekly but also active contributors thereto. For the periodical can accomplish its tasks effectively only if it helps councilmen and self-government activists in overcoming difficulties, popularizes all aspects of their experience, and reflects their views and opinions."

20 Jun

At the Warsaw House of the Journalist the Club for Liaison With Readers and Radio Listeners, SD PRL, organized a meeting with Director of the Department for the Organization of Labor at the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social

Services, Anafol Szurmak. The club's guest discussed principal problems of work time and certain problems of the organization of labor.

21 Jun

TRYBUNA LUDU published a list of winners of its 1986 awards for persons contributing to the development of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, popularizing the traditions of worker movement and the party's policies, promoting civic and occupational activism, and initiating valuable civic deeds that enrich national welfare. Altogether, 23 individual and 15 collective prizes were awarded. The winners include the journalists Waldemar Heflich and Andrzej Pankiewicz, given prizes for the series of television programs on party training topics (Individual Prize 2nd Grade for Contributions to the Development of Social Sciences and the Propagation of the Idea and Program of the PZPR). The winning team of authors of the first volume of "Historia polskiego ruchu robotniczego" [History of the Polish Worker Movement] until 1880 includes the publicist Professor Dr Jerzy Myslinski, member of SD PRL and associate of PRASA POLSKA.

22 Jun

At the seat of the PZPR Central Committee Jan Glowczyk met with representatives of 28 fraternal communist and worker newspapers who arrived for the Days of TRYBUNA LUDU.

23 Jun

At the Warsaw House of the Journalist the Club of Science Journalists, SD PRL, organized a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych. The role of the journalist community and the press, radio, and television in the development of science and culture was discussed.

23 Jun

At the seat of the OPZZ [All-Polish Consensus of Trade Unions] in Warsaw the Club of Trade-Union Publicists and Worker Self-Government of the SD PRL organized a meeting with representatives of the OPZZ leadership headed by Romuald Sosnowski. The trade-union activists discussed the preliminary program of the Polish trade-union movement and the effects of the work of the statute committee of the OPZZ. These documents will, following their social consultation, be the subject of deliberations at the Second OPZZ Assembly which will be held toward the end of this coming November.

25-26 Jun

At the Government Press Office, with the participation of Minister Jerzy Urban, were held conferences of the press spokesmen of voivodship governors, ministers, and directors of central offices. The assessment by the Government Presidium of the implementation and operation of the Decree on Press Law was discussed. The principles and procedure for the implementation of the adopted recommendations also were discussed. Pursuant to the decision of the Government, press spokesmen will pay special attention in their work to

improving the system for providing information to the press and responding to press criticism.

29 Jun

In Warsaw the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party commenced its deliberations. The 1,776 delegates include the following 23 journalists: Tadeusz Fita (SZTANDAR LUDU, Lublin), Andrzej Hampel (TV Studio, Lodz), Witold Jaworski (PISMO, Krakow), Dobroslaw Kobielski (National Publishing Agency, Warsaw), Wladzimir Kosinski (TRYBUNA OPOLSKA, Opole), Norbert Krawczyk (Lublin Press, Radio, and TV Station), Edward Kwasizur (Committee for Radio and Television), Aleksander Kwasniewski (Minister for Youth), Wladyslaw Loranc (Ideology Department under the PZPR Central Committee), Ryszard Lukasiewicz (EXPRESS WIECZORNY), Jerzy Majka (TRYBUNA LUDU), Marek Malinowski (TRYBUNA WALBRZYSKA), Andrzej Pierscinski (DZIENNIK BALTYCKI), Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski (Deputy Speaker of the Sejm), Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek (CHLOPSKA DROGA), Janusz Sokalski (GLOS SZCZECINSKI), Marian Stepien (ZDANIE), Slawomir Tabkowski (GAZETA KRAKOWSKA), Walenty Trudnowski (POSPRESS West Polish Press Publications, Poznan), Witold Wasniewski (TVP Center, Krakow), Miroslaw Wojciechowski (Committee for Radio and Television, Warsaw), Stanislaw Wojtek (TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA), and Jan Zielinski (Secretary of Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee).

30 Jun

Czeslaw Kozlowski was recalled from the post of deputy editor-in-chief of RZECZYWISTOSC.

Supplement

In the previous issue the chronicle of press personnel changes in May of this year did not include all the changes. Below we print a supplement to that issue.

15 May

Wojciech Kaczorowski was appointed to the post of deputy editor-in-chief of ITD.

31 May

Mieczyslaw Gora was recalled from the post of deputy editor-in-chief of PERSPEKTYWY owing to his retirement.

1386

CSO: 2600/661

## COMMENTARY ON CHANGING BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 32, 9 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Kazimierz Kozniewski: "Do Biographies Have To Change?"]

[Text] Konstanty Ildefons Galczynski was to have said--and this later became very famous--that when he was once asked why in a biographical questionnaire he had written something other than what he had written before the war: "Political systems change and biographies are not supposed to change?"

Galczynski's words turned out--after 40 years of experience, we know--to be the absolute truth. With the difference that biographies change more frequently than political systems, just as frequently as beliefs change. But they are changed even more often by chroniclers, biographers, both the flatterers and the malicious, mainly, but not exclusively, after our death.

I recently became interested in this when I read a short display paragraph in FUSY, entitled "Three Professors." In a biographical article on Wladyslaw Tatarkiewicz, the distinguished philosopher, the author omitted to mention his prewar ideological and political stance. He failed to mention what for every intellectual is, after all, something very important, very basic. I thought that he did this out of concern for today's image of his master, so as not to cast a shadow on it. In a letter published in POLITYKA, I learned something totally disarming: The author simply did not know what the professor's prewar political convictions were. He did not know because nowhere did he ever read anything about them.

In TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, on some kind of laudable occasion, a short biography of Jan Kott appeared, in which the many years of life when Kott was a member of the Polish Workers Party, the Polish (Communist) Party during World War II, and the PZPR, were completely passed over. Omitted also were all of his leftist connections. Thus his ideological and intellectual stance was falsified.

Writers who once were in the PZPR and are now in the so-called "opposition," or in the bosom of the Catholic church, are expurgating parts of their biographies time after time. What it comes down to, is that they were never in the party, never were on the side of the left. They themselves falsify their life, and others also falsify it for them.

Prof Edward Lipinski died recently. Both in the PAP report as well as in various remembrances published in the newspapers and signed "Friends," "A Group of Friends," etc., although it was mentioned that the deceased scholar was not a man of meek spirit, nowhere was it mentioned that he was an active participant in the formation of the structures of People's Poland, his PZPR membership, or the fact that for many years he was one of the political enemies of People's Poland.

Kazimierz Debnicki dies. Writer, PZPR member, all of his long life connected with the workers' left. The family arranges a funeral of the first Catholic class, and a school colleague--also a priest--delivers a sermon over the casket from which it appears that the deceased since his youth was a model of Catholic virtues.

We all falsify our own biographies and those of others. We falsify them in every possible way, whatever suits us at that particle time, and for whatever reason. We falsify facts from the life of a person, an intellectual, an activist, because omission of certain chapters attesting to this or some other ideological stance, or this or some other political activity, is simply falsification. It is the taking away from ourselves or someone else that which in the life of an adult person is, aside from job or family matters, the third most important domain of his personality.

A person's philosophy, the philosophy of an intellectual, an activist, or an artist, is not and never was, only his own private property. It was always a component part of public life, because the life of a nation is made up of the lives of individuals. If I am the person that I am, this is counted both in my personal account and the account of society as a whole. Anyone who falsifies--and omission is falsification--the biography of a single person, regardless of the intent with which he does so, falsifies the history of his own or someone else's society, his own or someone else's nation, state, country.

If, after the death of Jerzy Putrament it was noted in many published curriculum vitae that in his young student days he was a Christian Democrat and later very basically and permanently changed his ideological stance, then there is no reason why the leftwing and communist chapters of Jan Kott's life should be concealed, why Catholic writers today should forget about their former membership in the party. There is no reason to ignore, in a short biographical note on Jerzy Drewnowski, published in PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, the fact he was a founder and commander of the conspiratorial Polish People's Independence Movement.

This matter is too important to jab at it with a light pen from time to time in a satirical vein in FUSY I PLUSY, WASY, or NOTATKI. It is a very important matter because the relationship to people's--our own--convictions, however praiseworthy at a given moment or however condemnatory in another situation, is the gauge by which our entire political culture is measured.

Furthermore, it should be noted, falsification of biographies is not, unfortunately, connected with one kind of political or ideological direction,

with one kind of group of people, sages or simpletons. No. This is a common event. That is how lay and Catholic writers write, that is how believers and nonbelievers, Marxists and liberals, cosmopolitans and nationalists, representatives of all trends of thought, all philosophies, and all nations, play fast and loose with their own biographies.

In the name of respect for ourselves, for everyone, in the name of respect for society and for history, for those who were always unswervingly faithful to their stances, we must confirm and acknowledge these stances, acknowledge their nature. But also, in the name of this same respect for a person, we must acknowledge and honor his right to free thinking, therefore honor changes in his stances, viewpoints and principles. And this honoring may be evidenced in only way: by showing the path he tread. Showing it to others and admitting to it in ourselves.

A society of people with false biographies will, in reality, be a society without its own history. A society with false roots. And thus a society seemingly without roots.

9295

CSO: 2600/644

## BRIEFS

SECURITY SERVICE, MILITIA INTERNSHIP--SB [Security Service] and MO [Citizens' Militia] personnel completing a period of training service had a meeting with Chief of the Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs (WUSW), Brigade General Jerzy Andrzejewski. On handing congratulatory letters to the young trainees gathered in the WUSW's Hall of Tradition, Gen J. Andrzejewski stressed the importance of this meeting, which represents their "graduation." The WUSW chief declared, "From our paramount motto, 'With the society for the society' -- under the guidance of the party -- ensue certain principles for us all, principles by which you too must guide yourselves in your further service, namely, respect for citizens, acting as a public servant, the need to operate legally, and also exacting respect for the law from all citizens. I'm convinced that you shall, as before, display total commitment and devotion to performing the tasks you face in protecting law, order, and public security and assuring tranquility for the citizens in our voivodship." Gen Jerzy Andrzejewski also shared with the participants in the meeting his impressions of and reflections on the 10th PZPR Congress, on particularly stressing the topics concerning the further activities of the ministry of internal affairs and the tasks posed by the party to SB and MO personnel. On behalf of the personnel, an address was delivered by Master Sergeant Andrzej Brocki of the Gdansk City Office of Internal Affairs, who conveyed to the WUSW chief their thanks and assurances of further committed service. [Text] [Gdansk GŁOS WYBRZĘZA in Polish 15 Jul 86 p 2] 1386

PROVINCIALISM PREVENTS CREATIVE FILMMAKING--PRZEGŁAD TYGODNIOWY has published an interview with film director Radoslaw Piwowarski by Rozena Markowska. Below are excerpts from that interview. [Answer] I've been plying this metier for 12 years, and I understood that I've no chance of making a serious and realistic film about our reality. Why? For many reasons. First, scripts are being selected very carefully so as not to touch upon this reality painfully and directly. Second, ours is an insanely "complex-ridden" country in every respect. Ours also is a rather provincial country as regards the way it thinks of itself, of Poland. This is another reason why there's an absence of sincerity and honesty in the treatment of certain issues.... Third, there exists some unwritten law according to which the production of films dealing with issues is permitted to two or three artists. It's not easy for them too.... For years I've been writing scripts in which I wanted to take a position on contemporary issues. They always were rejected. I realized that if I continue to play boy scout, another 10 or 12 years will pass before, through a fortunate combination of circumstances, I might succeed in getting a serious

script approved. Finally, I understood that it's necessary to turn in the direction of a more auteurist cinema. This is just as well: I lack the soul of a people's tribune or a national bard. [Excerpts] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 Aug 86 p 8] 1386

MARKET ELASTICITY--Excerpt from a commentary in PRAWO I ZYCIE--The market is restless and feverish. A fluctuation in the supply of some commodity suffices to provoke consumer neurosis....The disorganization of the market is magnified by the absence of elementary coordination of activities among different enterprises and ministries, as well as by the obstinate adherence to rigid command-economy regulations in a situation when their relaxation would serve to reduce the tensions effectively. One could ask, for example, how did it happen that, although it was known that the supplies of coffee to consumers would diminish, no step was taken to adapt to this situation current customs regulations which practically block private imports of coffee? Is this supposed to be that elastic customs policy about which so much was said at one time? How could it be allowed to happen that the shortage of motor oil last spring inactivated thousands of vehicles? Was it necessary for kilometer-long lines to form in front of gasoline stations toward the end of last June? After all, it would have sufficed to permit the utilization in the summer months of last spring's unused gasoline coupons, as had happened in the past and as had become traditionally linked to the greater number of trips in the summer....Thus, the question of just where really are the threads of the market equilibrium being disrupted, and of what is the cure to be begun with, has to be regarded as a purely rhetorical question. [Text] [By Commentator] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 Aug 86 p 8] 1386

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS--Voivodship defense committees held meetings yesterday. In Kielce the state of security and social discipline in the region was assessed, and in Rzeszow the accomplishment of defense tasks in the voivodship was investigated and the necessary decisions were made. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 2] 9295

JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRY TECHNIQUES VIEWED--Dr Ryszard Rutkowski, director of the Judicial Psychiatry Clinic of the Psychoneurological Institute in Warsaw (in an interview with Piotr Biernat, "Yes and No," 11 July): --(...) what do you think about the use of hypnosis and drugs in judicial psychiatry to reveal events and information recorded in the subconscious of the accused? --I can now say with complete equanimity that after discussions on this subject, the medical community and representatives of the legal process have rejected these methods as being in conflict with the law and ethics. And that is good, because that would be a return to the use of a peculiar kind of torture during investigations. The fact that some of these methods are now being used during the preliminary proceedings is another matter. But this is done not to prove that someone is guilty, only to eliminate the persons who are innocent." [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 32, 9 Aug 86 p 2] 9295

CHURCH'S 'GREATEST CHALLENGE' TO PARTY--Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA of 6-7 September published an interview given by Professor Marian Stepien, chief editor of ZDANIE, to Hanna Swieszczakowska. Here is an excerpt from it: "The Catholic Church's greatest challenge to the party is the fact that the church continues to appropriate for itself workers' and socialist ideas such as the dignity of man, the liberation of work, and social justice. It is the fact that it was the workers movements and not the church that was the first to stress these ideas in its protest against the unjust social system, which was also being supported by that very church. The left wing and the Polish workers movement should respond to this challenge by reclaiming these values, which means first of all that they should be restored to their splendor in social practice." [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 20 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

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## COMINTERN BLAMED FOR EARLY RCP NATIONALITY POLICIES

Cluj-Napoca STEAUA in Romanian No 5, 1986 pp 7-10

[Article by Vasile Puscas: "The Scope of the Romanian National Consciousness"]

[Text] The social and political aspects of the history of the workers phenomenon in our country occurred within the general context of modern and contemporary Romanian history. The link to the process of universal history was accomplished through the participation of our national history in the heritage of civilization in the cases of both the historical experience of a social class and of the entire national body.

The main objectives of the first party of the Romanian workers class, founded in 1893, were part and parcel of the major social and national objectives of the Romanian people, whereby the party brought rejuvenating elements and a new understanding of the realization of political action to the country's political life and contributed to educating and developing the political consciousness of broad categories of citizens. In the first 2 decades of the 20th century the socioeconomic and national characteristics of the Romanian society induced the Romanian social democratic movement to attach a special importance to the national issue. Amid the organizational conditions that prevailed up to World War I the Romanian social democrats did not overlook the main objective of their nation: political emancipation and national unity, a fact that gave rise to their attitude in 1918, when they supported national and state unity. Thus, they provided their own interpretation in keeping with the specific conditions and the rules of Marxist internationalism.

Belonging to the left wing parties and groups of the Second International, the Romanian socialists spoke out against the imperialist war. At the same time, they believed that the fundamental mission of the Romanian people was to forge the united national Romanian state, which was an objective necessity. They viewed the issue of state unity in close relationship with ensuring a regime of broad democratic freedoms for the working masses. That is what a Transylvanian social-democratic leader meant when he said: "Social democracy is not to be identified with lack of national spirit; we do not say 'ubi bene, ibi patria,' but 'where your country is, that is where you should attain happiness in your life.' And we do not fear that the Romanian working people, who have now broken the fetters of centuries-long slavery, will not have sufficient power like in Romania... to secure their rights to a free life."

(M. Musat, I. Ardeleanu: Political Life in Romania, 1918-1921, second edition, Bucharest 1976, p. 328).

The Great Unification of 1918 released the creative energies of the Romanian nation. This important progressive action helped forge the national and socioeconomic framework for the more rapid development of the production forces and for uniting the workers and revolutionary movement of the entire country. By the end of the war the mood of the nation acquired a specific mode of manifestation due to the general conditions which "in the 1918-20 period brought about a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the workers masses." (Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania Along the Path of Building Socialism, 1, p 351). The state of mind of the workers class imparted to the unification of the socialist party more than a mere organizational character; it gave it a certain political orientation. This led to the foundation of the RCP in May 1921.

In his "Histoire des Idees Politiques" (Vol 2, Paris 1965, p 769), Jean Touchard stated that since the beginning of the century no other political doctrine had spread as widely as the Marxist doctrine did. This success was due precisely to the proletariat's effort to think and to implement Marxism creatively, in accordance with the realities prevailing in its own country.

The documents prepared for the May 1921 congress described Marxism through the viewpoint of historical development of modern society (Documents of the History of the Romanian Workers Movement 1916-21, Bucharest, 1966, p 657). Ever since the May 1921 congress the Romanian communists believed that their activities had unfolded on the "safe grounds of reality." In view of this consideration, the most consistent part of the debates of the first communist congress focused on the relationship between the party and the Third International, and consequently, the party's political line took into account the socioeconomic and political situation prevailing in Romania. Even after some of the delegates to the May 1921 congress were arrested, the workers press emphasized the concept that socialism "is not a futile theory; its strength lies in its close link to reality." (P. Constantin-Iasi, "Pages of Past Struggles," Bucharest, 1972, p 129).

From this platform the RCP became integrated in Romania's political system, while the ruling classes launched a strong offensive against the revolutionary and progressive forces. The aim of its political activities was to defend the national dignity and the interests of the workers class and of all the people. Thus, the communist party constituted "a truly national political force" (Nicolae Ceausescu, "Selected Works," Vol 3, p 87). This description was in line with the Marxist interpretation of the national ideal in Romania after the establishment of the united national state. Its substance was presented by the newspaper SOCIALISMUL as the proletariat's struggle "to liberate the broad workers class in cities and villages from the chains of social slavery, so as to restore all the freedoms of development to the true nation" (P. Constantinescu-Iasi, op. cit., pp 57-58). Thus, the postwar patriotic and national ideal was grasped by the Romanian socialists and communists as "the good of the people," something that was also stated in the Unification documents of 1918.

This Marxist projection of the national ideal joined the various interests of other social, political, and intellectual groups in Romania which were seeking a redefinition of the concept after the accomplishment of national unity. The Marxist doctrinaires stressed the historic mission of the proletariat to take over the national traditions with a view to building a new type of social system, the socialist system. This was also the gist of Lucretiu Patrascănu's work, *A Century of Social Unrest, 1821-1907*. He followed the emergence of the national idea among the Romanians and the development of their national consciousness. At the same time, that important communist theoretician presented the manner in which the bourgeoisie conducted its revolutionary struggle against the old regime and in which, under the banner of "fatherland" and "nation," it united all those who opposed feudalism. In his historic discourse Patrascănu presented the metamorphosis of the relationship between the nation and bourgeoisie after the latter attained complete power and began to use the "national idea" as a means of oppressing the other social classes (p 131).

We thus note that the communists view the nation as an organism, as a solidary community which is, however, structured in social classes whose role in the progress of the nation evolves in keeping with the development of the historical socioeconomic, political, and intellectual process. Consequently, the communists disassociate themselves from the "nationalism of the rich" (P. Constantinescu-Iasi, op. cit., p 33), and suggest that the proletariat should complete the progress begun by the bourgeois society in the real interests of the entire nation (P. Constantinescu-Iasi, op. cit., p 98; L. Patrascănu, op. cit., p 341; Documents... 1921-24, p 330).

From its very inception, the RCP had to contend with particular domestic and international difficulties. For class and geopolitical reasons, the Romanian governments between the two world wars carried out a genuine program of repression of the communist movement and used the state administrative institutions to halt a social and political trend that, although paying attention to internationalist solidarity, proceeded from the political traditions of the Romanian workers class and was anchored in the Romanian socioeconomic realities. At the same time, the leaders of the Communist International accused the Romanian communists of joining the new organization not out of support for the communist ideal, but because the Russian revolution had permitted Bessarabia's unification with Romania by decreeing the principle of national self-determination (Documents... 1916-21, p 712). For this reason, the relations between the RCP and the Comintern were extremely thorny, not only because the Communist International discriminated against the Romanian communists in comparison with other communist parties, but also because of its practice of flagrant interference in organizational matters and in the development of other parties' political line (Documente... 1916-21, p 714).

The May 1921 congress commented favorably on Lenin's thesis according to which the communist principles can make headway within a society by taking into account the economic and political situation of each state. In October 1922 it was said, at the Second RCP Congress, that the communists must defend the idea of a united Romanian state, while the duty of the Hungarian communists in Romania was to eradicate the irredentist tendencies of the "League of

Hungarians," an association that was endeavoring to involve Hungarian workers in nationalist-chauvinistic actions (Documents... 1921-24, pp 348-349). It was within the same context that the first Comintern infiltrations appeared and endeavored to give credence to the thesis that Romania had a national problem that belonged to the "Balkan question." This view differed from that envisaged by the Plan of the Romanian Socialist-Communist Party on the nationality question (1921), which linked the final resolution of the national problem in Romania to the proletariat's struggle to "change the social system" (Documents... 1916-21, p 678).

After the second congress (6 October 1922), the organizational situation of the RCP was seriously shaken by the abuses of the liberal government and the Comintern's interference in the affairs of the Romanian communists. Due to "intimate [intime] party disagreements," the RCP had to concentrate its attention on organizational and cadres matters rather than on attracting new members, particularly from among the industrial proletariat (which was insufficiently represented in the party) and on hammering out its own political platform. The serious dissensions within the party (in 1924 there existed three groups) and the unsatisfactory social and national composition of the Central Committee (M. C. Stănescu, *The Romanian Workers Movement in the 1924-28 Period*, Bucharest, 1981, p 34), in conjunction with the fact that the communist movement was at its beginning, explain to a certain extent how it was possible for the Comintern or its intermediary, the Balkan Communist Federation, to artificially and incorrectly impose certain theses. Despite all these enormous difficulties, the Romanian communists, sincerely devoted to the communist ideal, consistently and selflessly dedicated themselves to the cause of liberating the workers class and all the exploited social classes and strata in Romania.

The Sixth Conference of the Balkan Communist Federation (Berlin, December 1923) adopted a series of resolutions concerning the situation in Romania, among them one on the so-called nationality problem in our country. This document, published in *SOCIALISMUL* of 29 February 1924, assigned the RCP the explicit and immediate task of "struggling for self-determination until certain provinces were separated from the existing state." The popularization of this slogan on the eve of the preparations for and the convention of the Romanian-Soviet conference in Vienna had serious consequences for the very existence of the party. Many Romanian communist leaders rejected this line, thereby coming into conflict with the leadership of the party and of international communist bodies (see the case of Gheorghe Cristescu). Because of its opposition to the practices and theses of the Comintern, the Central Committee that led the party at the preceding congress was indicted at the third congress (Vienna, August 1924) by the representatives of the Comintern and the Balkan Communist Federation. Even at that congress, from which some the most representative leaders of the Romanian communists absented themselves, the delegates stated that "In Transylvania, the slogan of 'self-determination until separation' did not enjoy the support of the masses, because the masses did not aspire for secession but for the democratization of all of Romania" (M.C. Stănescu, op. cit., p 33)

The "self-determination" thesis was incorporated in a number of resolutions and decisions of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth RCP Congresses. The presence of

such slogans and of other, equally erroneous ones, "were due to the lack of indepth analysis of the history of the Romanian people, the socioeconomic development, and the balance of forces in our country, as well as to the mechanical adoption of theses developed abroad, as a result of the practices of the Comintern, which established directives that did not take into consideration the specific realities prevailing in our country, and issued tactical guidelines and orders that were not in accordance with the economic, social, political, and national conditions in Romania" (Nicolae Ceausescu, Selected Works, Vol 1, p 166).

There is no doubt that those false theses did not reflect the views and beliefs of the Romanian communists, but rather were influences of the situation existing in the international communist movement. In consequence, the RCP always evaded popularizing the slogans imposed by the Comintern on the nationality problem in its political and organizational activities (M. Musat, I. Ardeleanu: Unity, Continuity, and Progress in the Romanian Workers Movement 1821-48, Bucharest, 1981, p 152). That is why the RCP continued to remain outside the "center of attention" of the Comintern, as Zinoviyev stated in 1925, and rated only "reprimands." Such a "reprimand" occurred at the Fourth RCP Congress. (Kharkov, June 1928), when Lucretiu Patrascu rejected the claim that the Moldavians are not Romanians, but a separate nation; "The Moldavians," the Romanian communists' delegate said, "are not a nation apart, but are, both geographically and historically, as Romanian as the Romanians of Moldavia. Thus, I believe that the introduction of such a false point makes the resolution false" (M.C. Stănescu, op. cit., p 172). In reply, the Comintern representative could only state that "The RCP does not clearly understand the slogan of self-determination until separation," thereby casting doubts on the very communist status of the RCP members.

After the Fifth RCP Congress (1931), the party reached the stage of developing its own policies, achieving coherent analyses based on the specific historical realities prevailing in Romania. It thus managed to eliminate erroneous theses and sectarian concepts, found increasingly more significant ways of drawing closer to the working masses, provided viable political solutions to the problems of the contemporary Romanian society, and proved itself the defender of the nation's interests.

The RCP marked a page of brilliant national history by participating in the struggle against fascism and for defending the country's independence and territorial integrity against the revisionist tendencies and the expansion of Nazi Germany toward central and east Europe. The party Central Committee advanced a number of political initiatives designed to block the Romanian extreme right, and launched a resounding campaign throughout the country. This propelled the workers class "to the forefront as a dynamic and organized class aware of its tasks in the struggle against the Iron Guard and Cuza" (L. Patrascu, Under Three Dictatorships, Bucharest, 1970, p 109). Since the middle of the 1940s RCP documents began to increasingly emphasize the role of the proletariat in the new socioeconomic and political conditions. They dwelt on the fact that the proletariat was "responsible for the fate of its people, whose leader history had made it," and therefore, the struggle "to frustrate the fascist preparations and the victory of fascism, to rescue its own class,

and to save the entire nation was the most urgent task of the workers class" (Documents of the RCP History 1934-37, Bucharest, 1957, p 311).

Being at the forefront of the antifascist movement in Romania, the communists fervently supported the idea of establishing a popular front uniting all the progressive and democratic social and political forces to defend the national values and the heritage of human civilization against the warmongering and aggressive tendencies of the fascist regimes. A large international reaction was elicited by the famous antifascist trials held in Cluj, Kishinev, and Brasov, at which well-known communist activists were sentenced against all political and legal logic. In point of fact, the crime they were accused of was being communists, and not necessarily of rejecting and unmasking fascism. Professor Tudor Bugnariu said at the Cluj trial: "The movement I was leading in Transylvania represents the genuine interests of the Romanian people. Antifascism is a movement aimed at defending, regaining, and expanding freedoms; it is a movement for preempting the fascist threat. Fascism aspires to revisionism and is thus a generator of war. Antifascism, on the contrary, implies defending the borders, because it is above all for defending peace." On the basis of these elements, the professor of Cluj concluded: "Thus, any attempt to introduce fascism in Romania is a crime, a crime against Romania, against the Romanian people, against the Romanian culture, and against common sense, and I think it is superfluous to add that the fascist leaders themselves, regardless of their position, are criminals." (Stelian Neagoe: University Life in Cluj in the Period Between the World Wars, Vol 2, Cluj-Napoca, 1980, p 191). Evidently, a court verdict against such views and ideas was difficult to pronounce. On the other hand, the political conclusion of the statements of the antifascist activist was clear. It was clearly expressed by Dr Petru Groza, who had attended the above trial as a witness: "This is the true defense of our nation. It cannot be a crime to struggle for it. Tudor Bugnariu has fought against the threat of revisionist fascism. He has fought for the true nationalism" (Stelian Neagoe, op. cit., p 184).

As of the first years of the 1930s the Romanian communists held the belief that a well organized communist party in Romania was absolutely necessary to raise the proletariat to a high level of civilization, and simultaneously, "all the people of Greater Romania" (P. Constantinescu-Iasi, op. cit., p 168). Lucretiu Patrascanu developed in theory the concept of "national interest," particularly in the second half of the 1940s, also by highlighting the real interests of "the 18 million citizens of Romania," i.e., by supporting the idea of the national state. To him the "Romanian people" were "the exploited masses," and he claimed that saving "the country and the nation" depended on the solidarity of all the social classes and political groups that opposed the elitist nationalism, that which warmed the national interests and endangered "the territorial integrity of the Romanian state" (L. Patrascanu: Social-Political Texts, Bucharest, 1975, p 210, 237, 267). Even the thesis of "national self-determination" was reconsidered in the documents of the communist party. Thus, a letter by the RCP Central Committee to the permanent delegation of the National-Peasant Party (January 1936) stated that the RCP did not view as "self-determination" the "imperialist armies' attempt" to invade Romanian territories, but on the contrary, it viewed it as "the most savage rape, occupation, and betrayal of nations" (Documents... 1934-37, p 343).

Holding such a political concept and consistently putting forward its fundamental option of struggling for the national freedom and independence of the Romanian people, the RCP led the masses that opposed the Nazi penetration toward central and east Europe. "We the communists," a 1935 document stated, "are ready to take up arms to defend Romania's independence should our country be forced to wage a national defense war against fascist imperialism" (Documents... 1934-37, p 311). And indeed, between 1938-39 the communists were among the first to support the defense of the country's borders. Similarly, in the summer of 1940, the RCP acted as a consistent and genuine supporter of the Romanian national interests (see A. Simion: The Vienna Diktat, Cluj, 1972, p 252). And it was not merely propaganda when the communists revealed to the Romanian people the reasons for which the bourgeoisie and the ruling circles abdicated even "the sense of national dignity" (L. Patrascu: Romania's Basic Problems, Bucharest, 1944, pp 164, 166, 170) by condoning Romania's territorial mutilation and the violation of the state's sovereignty (August-September 1940).

The contemporary history science makes a distinction between opposition and resistance to fascism and Nazism. Resistance was the highest, most extensive and organized form of political and social groups or even of the entire nation aimed at completely eliminating fascist oppression. In our country, the RCP was the most active political force to organize a resistance movement designed to unite all the people in the struggle to stop the anti-Soviet war, remove Antonescu's regime, turn the guns against the Hitlerites, and restore Romania's freedom and independence (The Act of 23 August 1944 in the International Context, compiled by Gh. Buzatu, Bucharest, 1984, pp 69-106). Thanks to the intensive activities of the communist party, in the spring of 1944 the United Workers Front was formed, and in June 1944 an accord was reached to establish the National Democratic Bloc, a group that united the most important national political forces in the struggle to remove the Antonescu regime and liberate the country. The insurrection, launched on 23 August 1944, "widely opened up the road for liberating the Romanian people, and the path of social progress" (Nicolae Ceausescu, Selected Works, vol. 1, p 182), facilitating the onset of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation. The role and importance of the communists' actions in preparing and carrying out the historic act of 23 August 1944 once again proved, as the RCP Central Committee declaration of 24 August 1944 stressed, that "The RCP, the party of the workers class, represents the interests of the entire Romanian community, of the workers and peasants, intellectuals and all urban strata, of all the Romanian people in their struggle for national liberation and for securing civic and democratic rights" (23 August 1944, Documents, Vol 2, Bucharest, 1984, p 414).

In order to wage the war against Hitlerite Germany and Horthyist Hungary, the Romanian communists struggled to mobilize all the energies of the nation until the final defeat of the fascist aggressor. One of the most important objectives of Romania's participation in the anti-Hitlerite war was to liberate the territory occupied by the Horthyts in the summer of 1940 and to reintegrate north-west Transylvania into the Romanian state. Being indeed concerned with our country's fundamental issues, the RCP consistently supported, after World War II, too, the idea of a united Romanian state, and

believed that it was the duty of each one of the country's citizens to respect its national symbols. "On 23 August," L. Patrascanu said in the hall of the Cluj Academic College on 13 June 1945, "we took the tricolor flag from the hands of those who soiled it. Under the folds of the tricolor we began the struggle against Nazism. Together with the defense of the Romanian state we took over the defense of its flag. In the struggle against Nazism and fascism we cleansed the tricolor flag and restored to it the value it deserves, without, however, for a moment abandoning--and once again, it is a communist who speaks here--the red flag, the flag of the workers class struggle" (L. Patrascanu: Writings, Articles, and Speeches, 1944-1947, Bucharest, 1983, pp 91-92).

Leading the socialist revolution in Romania, the RCP decreed the principle that "building socialism and communism is the expression of the will of each nation and of its vital interests and aspirations" (Nicolae Ceausescu: Selected Works, vol. 1, p 200). However, in order to succeed in uniting all the national forces with a view to capitalizing on the material and human potential of the country and promoting the manysided development of the society, the communist party was compelled to analyze itself the economic realities, the balance and deployment of the class forces in its own country, and the domestic and international political situation. Gaining a valuable political and governmental experience, the Romanian communists succeeded in overcoming the centralist stage imposed by the Informative Bureau, and implemented the Marxist-Leninist principles in keeping with the historical situation of our country. Thus, especially after the ninth congress, "Our party asserted itself as the most faithful representative of the Romanian people's aspirations, as the only social force capable of fulfilling the centuries-old dreams of the forefathers and the brilliant future that many generations ardently wished for Romania and fought for" (Nicolae Ceausescu: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 309).

The communist party is the vital core of our socialist nation. The RCP program highlights that "The existence of the party will become ever more closely and organically intermeshed with the life of all the people" (op. cit., p 112). That is why the mission of the parpty is to "provide the appropriate framework within which the workers class, all the working people, and all the people can consciously build their own destiny, their wellbeing and happiness, and communism" (Nicolae Ceausescu: Romania, Vol 22, pp 35-36).

The RCP believes that the fulfillment of these basic national duties is linked to the observance of international obligations. In our times, the concept of "internationalism" is interpreted as "actively participating in democratically and appropriately dealing with the interests of each people and with all the complex problems of the contemporary world, strengthening militant solidarity with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, taking into consideration and safeguarding the interests of each nation and, on this basis, serving the general interests of socialism, social progress, and peace" (Nicolae Ceausescu: Selected Works, Vol 3, p 192). From the platform of this political creed, this is how, 10 years ago, the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, presented the historical experience of the Romanian communists: "We the Romanian communists proceed from the consideration that each party is directly responsible to its own workers class and people and that by

successfully discharging this responsibility the party also fulfills one of its major international obligations. Our party believes that revolutionary patriotism, love of their own people, and defending their vital interests is one of the fundamental and defining traits of the communists" (Nicolae Ceausescu: "Selected Works," Vol 3, p 191).

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## SPORTS ESTABLISHMENT CRITICIZED FOR POOR PERFORMANCE AT MEET

[Editorial Report] Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian No 36, 5 September 1986, page 21, publishes a 1,200-word article by Octavian Stireanu reviewing the performance of Romanian athletes at the European Athletic Championships held recently in Stuttgart.

Stireanu is critical, and in places highly critical, of the showing made by the majority of Romanian athletes who "trained under conditions above reproach" and yet failed to live up to expectations. Not only that, Stireanu continues, "the failure to attain their objectives was not accompanied by an undertaking on the part of our athletes to fight to the best of their ability, so that at least we could have said they did their best and that others were better. On the contrary, with the exception of Maricica Puica, all of them performed below their previous levels on the basis of which they were sent to this important meet."

There follows a detailed review of each athlete's performance. Maricica Puica, who won a silver medal in the 3000m event, though she had a time "better than her previous time this season, still did not reach the expected best, which would have gotten her a gold medal." Doina Melinte "was poorly advised by her trainer (who had promised she'd win a gold medal in the 3000m event) and had to quit in the last lap of the race, owing to poor preparation." Mihaela Loghin "competed apathetically and without much desire to win (though it's true she had eaten some bad mushrooms the day before the heat)." Constantin Militaru "failed to qualify for the high jump finals, proving that he doesn't know how to compete in important events and showing a deplorable lack of interest." Another high jumper, Sorin Matei, "though he had set 2.35m as his goal, fell short of that and also showed little desire to win--the rain affected his jumping technique, however." Daniela Costian, a discus thrower, "left the country hurt without telling anybody about her condition" and failed to attain her goal by 7 meters. A broad-jumper named Vali Ionescu received fourth place "though she would have had a better showing in the standings if she'd been able to match her performances in Romania." A hurdler named Cristiana Matei "arrived at the meet dead tired, which shows inadequate preparation." Violeta Beclea and Paula Ivan "failed to qualify for the 800 m and 1,500 m finals, respectively." Mariana Stanescu "never had a chance to compete in the finals, because Doina Melinte, [another Romanian runner], stepped on her foot in the middle of the qualifying heat and caused her to lose a shoe!" A hurdler

named Liviu Giurgian made it to the finals "where he showed his technique is still not adequate, knocking down 5 out of 10 hurdles and finishing seventh."

Next Stireanu speculates on the causes of such poor performances by Romanian athletes and mentions several: "Trainers and athletes who fail to understand that their main task is to represent their country with honor in official competitions"; "disinterest on the part of athletes to achieve their best results"; "the mistake made by the Sports Federation in allowing trainers complete control merely because they know their athletes best (or so it seemed)"; "finally, the fact that no measures have ever been taken against those who promised certain performances would be delivered and then failed to keep those promises--this might be an opportunity to set a precedent."

The athletic establishment, however, is not the only one to come in for criticism. Romanian sports medicine and research, says Stireanu, "have not kept up with the results attained at the international level. Research which showed that our athletes would be at their peak during the Stuttgart meet obviously proved wrong."

Romanian athletes are scheduled to compete in several important meets during 1987, in France, the United States, Italy, Yugoslavia, and England. Stireanu states, in closing, that "participation in these important international competitions which will test the prestige of our country and sports establishment will presuppose more seriousness and responsibility as far as preparation is concerned, so that the results reached in track and field, this "sport of sports," will measure up to the trust, hopes and conditions created for its development."

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